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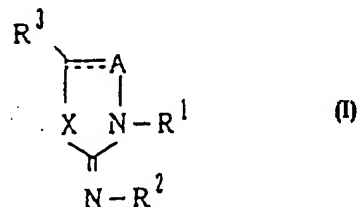
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(54) Title: THIAZOLE OR IMIDAZOLE DERIVATIVES AS MAILLARD REACTION INHIBITORS

(57) Abstract

A compound represented by formula (I) is disclosed, wherein the all symbols are defined in the disclosure. A process for producing the compound, and a method for treating diseases caused by a Maillard reaction in living body using the compound are also disclosed.



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THIAZOLE OR IMIDAZOLE DERIVATIVES AS MAILLARD REACTION INHIBITORS

Technical Field

The present invention relates to a novel Maillard
5 reaction inhibitor.

Background Art

The Maillard reaction is a reaction which starts in a living body with an attack by a nucleophilic reaction with a free amino group present in a protein on an aldehyde group of
10 a reducing sugar such as glucose to form a Schiff base which is called aldimine. Then, aldimine successively cause a rearrangement to form a more stable Amadori compound (non-enzymatic glycation). The Amadori compound further causes a series of reaction with other proteinous amino groups,
15 thereby to form a brown fluorescent material and to cause a crosslinking between proteins. Historically, Maillard reported in 1912 that a mixed solution of an amino acid and a reducing sugar, when heated, is colored into brown (L. C. Maillard, Compt. Rend. Soc. Biol., 72, 599 (1912)) and, since
20 then, the reaction is called Maillard reaction. At that time, Maillard already suggested that the reaction could occur in a living body.

In 1968, Rabber et al found that hemoglobin A_{1c} which is a very small fraction of hemoglobin is increased in the
25 blood of diabetic patients (S. Rabber et al, Clin. Chim. Acta., 22, 296 (1968)) and further, it was found that the

hemoglobin A_{1c} was formed by bonding glucose to the N terminal valine of the hemoglobin β -chain in the form of an Amadori rearrangement (V. J. Stevens, H. Vlassara, A. Abati, & A. Cerami, J. Biol. Chem., 252, 2998 (1977)), etc., and the occurrence of a non-enzymatic glycation in a living body was proved.

Recently, it has been confirmed that various bioproteins may undergo the Maillard reaction. For example, it is reported that the amount of hemoglobin subjected to a glycation is increased thrice in a diabetic (E. C. Abraham et al, J. Lab. Clin. Med., 102, 187 (1983)).

Also, it is reported that the amount of glycation is increased in the serum albumin of diabetic patients (R. Dolhofer and O. H. Wieland, Diabetes, 29, 417 (1980)). Also, it is reported that fluorescence is increased in the skin collagen obtained from diabetic patients (Vincent M. Monnier et al, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., 81, 583 (1984)).

The non-enzymatic glycation is a phenomenon observed in a healthy person, but the accumulation of the brown fluorescent material is a protein having a delayed metabolic turnover rate and is markedly observed in aging and a diabetic state of increasing a blood sugar value. The reason therefor has been reported by Patrick et al that an accumulated amount of the Maillard reaction product is determined by a blood sugar value, the metabolic turnover rate of the target protein thereof, etc. (J. S. Patrick, S.

R. Thorpe and J. W. Baynes, Journal of Gerontology, 45, 1, B18-23 (1990)).

The correlation between such a Maillard reaction product and various cause of diseases relating to diabetes and aging has been discussed. For example, it is reported that, when a serum protein which has been subjected to glycation is intravenously administrated to mice for 12 weeks, a typical renal disorder in diabetes is caused (B. A. McVerry et al, The Lancet, 5, 738 (1980)). It is also considered that the non-enzymatic glycation of a nervous myelin protein takes part in one of the causes of the diabetic nervous disorder (V. M. Monnier et al, Clin. Endocrinol. Metab., 11, 431 (1982)).

An eyeball lens crystalline is a specific protein causing no metabolic turnover after being biosynthesized, and Cerami et al found that, when the crystalline undergoes the glycation, a colorless crosslinked compound having a disulfide linkage and a colored crosslinked compound having a fluorescence are formed (V. M. Monnier & A. Cerami, Science, 211, 491 (1981) and V. M. Monnier & A. Cerami, Biochim. Biophys. Acta., 760, 97 (1983)). When the crystalline undergoes glycation, polymerization, insolubilization, increase in fluorescence, and coloring in brown occur, closely similar to the changes of the eyeball lens with aging (S. H. Chiou et al, J. Biol. Chem., 256, 5176 (1981)).

Collagen and elastin which are proteins constituting connective tissues are proteins showing very slow metabolic turnover and a combined product with glucose has been found in a renal glomerulus base membrane, a skin, a tendon, etc.

5 (V. M. Monnier et al, "Maillard Reaction in Food", Prog. Food Nutr. Sci., 5, 315, Pergamon Press, London). Brownlee et al showed that, in a diabetic rat, crosslinking of collagen increases in the wall of the blood vessel, thereby to accumulate a fluorescent material, and also that such a
10 crosslinking occurs by a non-enzymatic mechanism (M. Brownlee et al, Science, 232, 1629 (1989)). The reaction with hardening of the arterial wall has also been considered (H. Rosenburn et al, Biochem. Biophys., Res. Commun., 91, 498 (1979)).

15 As described above, it is considered that the Maillard reaction in a living body takes part in various diseases relating to diabetes and aging.

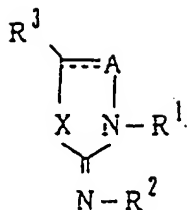
In these points of view, many studies have been made on the treatment of diseases relating to diabetes and aging.
20 For example, EP-A-0 316 852 and EP-A-0 222 313 disclose compositions for inhibiting the advanced glycosylation of a target protein, and JP-A-64-56614 (the term "JP-A" as used herein means "unexamined published Japanese Patent Application") and EP-A-0 531 812 disclose a Maillard reaction
25 inhibitor.

On the other hand, various compounds containing a thiazolidine, thiazoline or thiazole residue have been reported. For example, JP-B-30-3225 (the term "JP-B" as used herein means "examined Japanese Patent Publication"), JP-B-30-8940, JP-B-41-11255 and JP-B-41-1256 disclose compounds containing a thiazolidine, thiazoline or thiazole residue as an antibacterial agent; JP-B-46-15936 discloses a compound containing a thiazolidine residue as an antiviral agent; JP-A-4-66579 and WO 92/18501 disclose compounds containing a thiazolidine residue as an agent having hypolipidemic and/or hypoglycemic activities; EP-A-0 476 455 discloses a compound containing a thiazole residue as a compound useful in the determination of reducing substances such as nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide; and Can. J. Chem. 37, 1597-1607 (1978), J. Heterocyclic Chem., 15, 401 (1978) and Z. Chem., 8(9), 339-40 reports about synthesis of compounds containing a thiazolidine, thiazoline or thiazole residue.

Disclosure of Invention

An object of the present invention is to provide a novel Maillard reaction inhibitor.

According to the present invention, there is provided a Maillard reaction inhibitor comprising, as an active ingredient, at least one compound selected from those represented by the general formula (1):



5 wherein:

R^1 represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkoxy carbonyl-lower alkyl group, a phenyl-lower alkyl group which may have from 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group and a lower alkylthio group on the phenyl ring thereof, or a phenyl group which may have 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group and a lower alkylthio group;

15 R^2 represents an amino group, a phenylsulfonylamino group which may have a substituent selected from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, an amino group and a lower alkanoylamino group on the phenyl ring thereof, or $-N=R^4$ (wherein R^4 represents a lower alkylidene group, a lower alkylidene group having 1 or 2 lower cycloalkyl groups, a lower cycloalkylidene group, a diphenyl-lower alkylidene group or a phenyl-lower alkylidene group);

R^3 represents:

25 a hydrogen atom,
a lower alkyl group,
a lower alkenyl group,

a phenyl-lower alkoxy-lower alkyl group,
a phenyl group which may have a hydroxyl group,
a 5-membered or 6-membered unsaturated

heterocyclic-lower alkyl group having 1 or 2 hetero
atoms selected from a nitrogen atom and a sulfur atom
(the heterocyclic ring may be condensed with a
benzene ring and a hydroxyl group may be located as a
substituent on either one or both of the heterocyclic
ring and the benzene ring being condensed therewith),

$-W-(NH)_b-CO-OR^5$ (wherein W represents a lower
alkylene group, R^5 represents a hydrogen atom, a
lower alkyl group, or a phenyl-lower alkyl group, and
b is 0 or 1),

$-Z-CO-R^a$ {wherein Z represents a lower alkylene
group, R^a represents $-Tyr(OR^{a1})-OR^{b1}$, $-Leu-OR^{b2}$,
 $-Trp-OR^{b3}$, $-Asp(OR^{a2})-OR^{b4}$, $-Ph-Gly-OR^{b5}$ (wherein R^{a1} and
 R^{a2} each represents a hydrogen atom or a benzyl
group, and R^{b1} , R^{b2} , R^{b3} , R^{b4} and R^{b5} each represents a
hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group) or $-N(R^6)-R^7$

(wherein R^6 represents a lower alkyl group, a
carboxy-lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy-carbonyl-
lower alkyl group, a phenyl-lower alkyl group, a
lower cycloalkyl group, a phenyl group which may have
1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a
hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a
lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylthio group, a

carboxyl group, a lower alkoxy carbonyl group, a phenyl-lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylenedioxy group, a morpholino group, a halogenated lower alkyl group, a carboxy-lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy carbonyl-lower alkyl group, a 6-hydroxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-chromanylmethyloxy group and a 6-lower alkanoyloxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-chromanylmethyloxy group, a naphthyl group, a 3,4-dihydroxycarbostyryl group, a morpholino group, or a 5-membered or 6-membered unsaturated heterocyclic-lower alkyl group having 1 or 2 hetero atoms selected from a nitrogen atom, an oxygen atom and a sulfur atom, and R^7 represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group)), or

a group:



{wherein B represents a lower alkylene group, R^8 represents a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, an amino group, a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a phenoxy group, a phenyl-lower alkyl group, a lower alkylthio group, a phenylthio group which may have a halogen atom, a phenyl-lower alkylthio group, a benzoylamino group which may have 1 to 3 halogen atoms, or $-O-D-R^9$ (wherein D represents a lower alkylene group, R^9 represents a

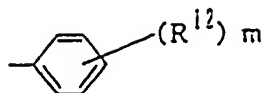
phenyl group which may have 1 to 3 substituents
selected from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a
nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy
group and a lower alkylthio group on the phenyl ring
5 thereof (the phenyl ring may be condensed with a
benzene ring or a cyclohexane ring), a 5-membered or
6-membered, saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic
group having a hetero atom selected from a nitrogen
atom, a sulfur atom and an oxygen atom (the
10 heterocyclic ring may be condensed with a benzene
ring and 1 to 5, in total, substituents selected from
a hydroxyl group and a lower alkyl group may be
located on either one or both of the heterocyclic
ring or the benzene ring being condensed with the
15 heterocyclic ring), a lower cycloalkyl group or a
naphthoquinone group), and n is an integer of from 1
to 3};

X represents -S- or -N(R¹⁰)- (wherein R¹⁰ represents a
hydrogen atom or a lower alkoxycarbonyl-lower alkyl group);

20 --- represents a single bond or a double bond;

A, when --- is a single bond, represents a carbonyl
group, or A, when --- is a double bond, represents =C(R¹¹)-
{wherein R¹¹ represents a lower alkyl group which may have 1
to 3 halogen atoms, a lower alkoxycarbonyl-lower alkyl group,
25 a carboxy-lower alkyl group, a pyridyl group, a thienyl
group, a thiazolyl group, a phenylcarbamoyl-lower alkyl group

which may have 1 or 2 lower alkoxy groups on the phenyl ring thereof, or a group:



5 (wherein R^{12} represents a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylthio group, a carboxyl group, a phenylthio group, or a phenyl-lower alkoxy group which may have 1 to 3 halogen atoms on the
10 phenyl ring thereof, and m is an integer of from 1 to 3)); and

the above R^4 and R^{10} may bind to each other to form a 6- to 8-membered ring (with the proviso that A represents a carbonyl group in this case), and R^3 and R^{11} may bind to each
15 other to form a 5- to 8-membered ring, with the proviso that, when R^3 represents a hydrogen atom and A represents a carbonyl group, R^1 does not represent a hydrogen atom or a lower alkoxycarbonyl-lower alkyl group; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

20 The compound and the salt thereof according to the present invention are useful for the treatment and/or the prevention of various diabetic complications such as coronary disease, a periphery circulatory disease, a cerebrovascular disorder, diabetic neurosis, a renal disease, an
25 atherosclerosis, an articular sclerosis, a cataract, and retinitis or the diseases caused by aging, such as an

atherosclerosis, a senile cataract, etc., by inhibiting the Maillard reaction. Further, the compound and the salt thereof according to the present invention have a hypoglycemic effect and thus are useful as an antidiabetic drug for treating diabetes mellitus. The compound and the salt thereof according to the present invention have various advantages including a long-lasting action, excellent absorption characteristics *in vivo*, a low toxicity, a high safety, a high stability as a compound and easiness in preparation.

Each group as herein used is described hereinafter in detail.

Examples of the lower alkoxy carbonyl-lower alkyl group include alkoxy carbonyl alkyl groups in which the alkoxy moiety has from 1 to 6 carbon atoms and the alkyl moiety has from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as methoxycarbonylmethyl, ethoxycarbonylmethyl, 3-methoxycarbonylpropyl, 4-ethoxycarbonylbutyl, 6-propoxycarbonylhexyl, 5-isopropoxycarbonylpentyl, 1,1-dimethyl-2-butoxycarbonylethyl, 2-methyl-3-tert-butoxycarbonylpropyl, 2-pentyloxycarbonylethyl, hexyloxycarbonylmethyl, and the like.

Examples of the halogen atom, regardless of whether it exists independently or exists in other groups, include fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine atoms.

Examples of the lower alkyl group, regardless of whether it exists independently or exists in other groups,

include straight chain or branched alkyl groups having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, hexyl, and the like.

Examples of the lower alkoxy group, regardless of whether it exists independently or exists in other groups, include straight chain or branched alkoxy groups having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, butoxy, tert-butoxy, pentyloxy, hexyloxy, and the like.

Examples of the lower alkylthio group include alkylthio groups in which the alkyl moiety is a straight chain or branched alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as methylthio, ethylthio, propylthio, butylthio, isopropylthio, tert-butylthio, pentylthio, hexylthio, and the like.

Examples of the phenyl-lower alkyl group which may have from 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group and a lower alkylthio group on the phenyl ring thereof include phenyl-lower alkyl groups having a phenyl group which may have from 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a straight chain or branched lower alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a straight chain or branched lower alkoxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms and a straight chain or branched lower alkylthio group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms on the

phenyl ring thereof and in which the alkyl moiety is a straight chain or branched group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as benzyl, 2-phenylethyl, 1-phenylethyl, 3-phenylpropyl, 4-phenylbutyl, 1,1-dimethyl-2-phenylethyl, 5 5-phenylpentyl, 6-phenylhexyl, 2-methyl-3-phenylpropyl, 2-phenylpropyl, 2-fluorobenzyl, 3-fluorobenzyl, 4-fluorobenzyl, 4-chlorobenzyl, 4-bromobenzyl, 4-iodobenzyl, 2-(2-fluorophenyl)ethyl, 3-(3-chlorophenyl)propyl, 4-(4-bromophenyl)butyl, 5-(4-iodophenyl)pentyl, 6-(3-fluorophenyl)- 10 hexyl, 1,1-dimethyl-2-(2-chlorophenyl)ethyl, 2-methyl-3-(4-chlorophenyl)propyl, 2-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl, 2,5-difluorobenzyl, 2,3-dichlorobenzyl, 2-(2,4-dibromophenyl)ethyl, 2-(2,6-difluorophenyl)ethyl, 3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)propyl, 4-(3,5-dibromophenyl)butyl, 5-(3,4-difluorophenyl)pentyl, 15 6-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)hexyl, 2,4,5-trifluorobenzyl, 2-(2,4,6-trichlorophenyl)ethyl, 3-(3,4,5-trifluorophenyl)propoxy, 2-hydroxybenzyl, 3-hydroxybenzyl, 4-hydroxybenzyl, 2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)ethyl, 3-(3-hydroxyphenyl)propyl, 4-(4-hydroxyphenyl)butyl, 5-(4-hydroxyphenyl)pentyl, 20 6-(3-hydroxyphenyl)hexyl, 1,1-dimethyl-2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-ethyl, 2-methyl-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propyl, 2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propyl, 2,5-dihydroxybenzyl, 2,3-dihydroxybenzyl, 2-(2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)ethyl, 2-(2,6-dihydroxyphenyl)ethyl, 3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)propyl, 4-(3,5-dihydroxyphenyl)butyl, 25 5-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)pentyl, 6-(3,5-dihydroxyphenyl)hexyl, 2,4,5-trihydroxybenzyl, 2-(2,4,6-trihydroxyphenyl)ethyl,

3-(3,4,5-trihydroxyphenyl)propoxy, 2-nitrobenzyl,
3-nitrobenzyl, 4-nitrobenzyl, 2-(2-nitrophenyl)ethyl, 3-(3-
nitrophenyl)propyl, 4-(4-nitrophenyl)butyl, 5-(4-nitro-
phenyl)pentyl, 6-(3-nitrophenyl)hexyl, 1,1-dimethyl-2-(2-
5 nitrophenyl)ethyl, 2-methyl-3-(4-nitrophenyl)propyl, 2-(4-
nitrophenyl)propyl, 2,5-dinitrobenzyl, 2,3-dinitrobenzyl, 2-
(2,4-dinitrophenyl)ethyl, 2-(2,6-dinitrophenyl)ethyl, 3-(3,4-
dinitrophenyl)propyl, 4-(3,5-dinitrophenyl)butyl, 5-(3,4-
dinitrophenyl)pentyl, 6-(3,5-dinitrophenyl)hexyl, 2,4,5-
10 trinitrobenzyl, 2-(2,4,6-trinitrophenyl)ethyl, 3-(3,4,5-
trinitrophenyl)propoxy, 2-methylbenzyl, 3-ethylbenzyl,
4-propylbenzyl, 4-butoxybenzyl, 4-pentylbenzyl,
4-hexylbenzyl, 4-isopropylbenzyl, 4-tert-butylbenzyl,
2-(2-methylphenyl)ethyl, 1-(3-ethylphenyl)ethyl,
15 3-(4-ethylphenyl)propyl, 4-(4-propylphenyl)butyl, 5-(4-butyl-
phenyl)pentyl, 6-(4-pentylphenyl)hexyl, 1,1-dimethyl-2-(2-
methylphenyl)ethyl, 2-(3-ethylphenyl)propyl, 2,3-dimethyl-
benzyl, 2-(2,4-dimethylphenyl)ethyl, 3-(2,5-diethylphenyl)-
propyl, 4-(2,6-diethylphenyl)butyl, 5-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)-
20 pentyl, 6-(3,5-diethylphenyl)hexyl, 3,4,5-trimethylbenzyl,
2-(2,4,5-trimethylphenyl)ethyl, 3-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-
propyl, 2-methoxybenzyl, 3-methoxybenzyl, 4-methoxybenzyl,
4-ethoxybenzyl, 4-propoxybenzyl, 4-isopropoxybenzyl,
4-butoxybenzyl, 4-tert-butoxybenzyl, 4-pentyloxybenzyl,
25 4-hexyloxybenzyl, 2,3-dimethoxybenzyl, 2,4-dimethoxybenzyl,
2,5-diethoxybenzyl, 2,6-diethoxybenzyl, 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl,

3,5-diethoxybenzyl, 2,3,4-trimethoxybenzyl, 2,3,5-trimethoxybenzyl, 2,3,6-triethoxybenzyl, 3,4,5-triethoxybenzyl, 2-(2-methoxyphenyl)ethyl, 1-(3-ethoxyphenyl)ethyl, 2-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl, 3-(4-ethoxyphenyl)propyl, 3-(4-propoxyphenyl)ethyl, 4-(4-butoxyphenyl)butyl, 1,1-dimethyl-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl, 5-(4-pentyloxyphenyl)pentyl, 6-(4-hexyloxyphenyl)hexyl, 2-(4-methoxyphenyl)propyl, 2-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethyl, 3-(3,4-diethoxyphenyl)propyl, 2-(2,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)ethyl, 3-(3,4,5-triethoxyphenyl)propyl, 2-methylthiobenzyl, 3-(2-ethylthio)benzyl, 4-(3-propylthio)benzyl, 2-(2-methylthiophenyl)ethyl, 3-(3-methylthiophenyl)propyl, 4-(4-methylthiophenyl)butyl, 5-(4-methylthiophenyl)pentyl, 6-(3-methylthiophenyl)hexyl, 1,1-dimethyl-2-(2-methylthiophenyl)ethyl, 2-methyl-3-(4-methylthiophenyl)propyl, 2-(4-methylthiophenyl)propyl, 2,5-di(4-butylthio)benzyl, 2,3-dimethylthiobenzyl, 2-(2,4-dimethylthiophenyl)ethyl, 2-(2,6-dimethylthiophenyl)ethyl, 4-(3,5-dimethylthiophenyl)butyl, 5-(3,4-dimethylthiophenyl)pentyl, 6-(3,5-dimethylthiophenyl)hexyl, 2,4,5-tri(6-hexylthio)benzyl, 2-(2,4,6-trimethylthiophenyl)ethyl, 3-(3,4,5-trimethylthiophenyl)propoxy, and the like.

Examples of the phenyl group which may have from 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group and a lower alkylthio group include phenyl groups which may have from 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen

atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a straight chain or branched alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a straight chain or branched alkoxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms and a straight chain or branched alkylthio group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as phenyl, 2-fluorophenyl, 3-fluorophenyl, 4-fluorophenyl, 2-chlorophenyl, 3-chlorophenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, 4-bromophenyl, 4-iodophenyl, 2,3-dichlorophenyl, 2,4-difluorophenyl, 2,5-dibromophenyl, 2,6-dichlorophenyl, 3,4-difluorophenyl, 3,5-dichlorophenyl, 2,3,5-trifluorophenyl, 3,4,5-trichlorophenyl, 2-hydroxyphenyl, 3-hydroxyphenyl, 4-hydroxyphenyl, 2,5-dihydroxyphenyl, 2,3-dihydroxyphenyl, 2,4,5-trihydroxyphenyl, 2-nitrophenyl, 3-nitrophenyl, 4-nitrophenyl, 2,3-dinitrophenyl, 2,4,5-trinitrophenyl, 2-methylphenyl, 3-methylphenyl, 4-methylphenyl, 3-ethylphenyl, 4-ethylphenyl, 4-propylphenyl, 4-pentylphenyl, 4-hexylphenyl, 4-butylphenyl, 4-isopropylphenyl, 4-tert-butylphenyl, 2,3-dimethylphenyl, 2,4-diethylphenyl, 2,5-dimethylphenyl, 2,6-dimethylphenyl, 3,4-dimethylphenyl, 3,5-diethylphenyl, 2,3,5-trimethylphenyl, 3,4,5-trimethylphenyl, 2-methoxyphenyl, 3-methoxyphenyl, 4-methoxyphenyl, 3-ethoxyphenyl, 4-ethoxyphenyl, 4-propoxyphenyl, 4-isopropoxyphenyl, 4-butoxyphenyl, 4-tert-butoxyphenyl, 4-pentyloxyphenyl, 4-hexyloxyphenyl, 2,3-dimethoxyphenyl, 2,4-diethoxyphenyl, 2,5-dimethylphenyl, 2,6-dimethoxyphenyl, 3,4-dimethoxyphenyl, 3,5-diethoxyphenyl, 2,3,5-trimethoxyphenyl, 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl, 2-methylthiophenyl,

3-ethylthiophenyl, 4-propylthiophenyl, 4-butylthiophenyl, 4-pentylthiophenyl, 4-hexylthiophenyl, 2,3-dimethylthiophenyl, 2,4-dimethylthiophenyl, 3,4-dimethylthiophenyl, 3,4,5-trimethylthiophenyl, and the like.

5 Examples of the lower alkanoylamino group, regardless of whether it exists independently or exists in other groups, include amino groups having a straight chain or branched alkanoyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as formylamino, acetylamino, propionylamino, butyrylamino, 10 isobutyrylamino, pentanoylamino, tert-butylcarbonylamino, hexanoylamino, and the like.

 Examples of the phenylsulfonylamino group which may have a substituent selected from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, an amino group and a lower alkanoylamino group on the 15 phenyl ring thereof include phenylsulfonylamino, 2-fluorophenylsulfonylamino, 3-fluorophenylsulfonylamino, 4-fluorophenylsulfonylamino, 2-chlorophenylsulfonylamino, 3-chlorophenylsulfonylamino, 4-chlorophenylsulfonylamino, 4-bromophenylsulfonylamino, 4-iodophenylsulfonylamino, 2-hydroxy- 20 phenylsulfonylamino, 3-hydroxyphenylsulfonylamino, 4-hydroxyphenylsulfonylamino, 2-aminophenylsulfonylamino, 3-amino-phenylsulfonylamino, 4-aminophenylsulfonylamino, 2-acetylaminophenylsulfonylamino, 3-acetylaminophenylsulfonylamino, 4-acetylaminophenylsulfonylamino, 2-butyrylamino- 25 phenylsulfonylamino, 3-butyrylamino-phenylsulfonylamino, 4-butyrylamino-phenylsulfonylamino, and the like.

Examples of the lower alkylidene group include straight chain or branched alkylidene groups having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms such as methylene, ethylidene, propylidene, isopropylidene, butylidene, tert-butylidene, pentylidene, hexylidene, and the like.

Examples of the lower alkylidene group having 1 or 2 lower cycloalkyl groups include straight chain or branched alkylidene groups having 1 to 6 carbon atoms and having 1 or 2 cycloalkyl groups having 3 to 8 carbon atoms, such as 2-cyclopropylethylidene, 1-cyclobutylethylidene, 3-cyclopentylpropylidene, 4-cyclohexylbutylidene, 1,1-dimethyl-2-cycloheptylethylidene, 5-cyclooctylpentylidene, 6-cyclohexylhexylidene, 2-methyl-3-cyclohexylpropylidene, dicyclopropylmethylene, 2-dicyclopropylethylidene, and the like.

Examples of the lower cycloalkylidene group include cycloalkylidene groups having from 3 to 8 carbon atoms such as cyclopropylidene, cyclobutylidene, cyclopentylidene, cyclohexylidene, cycloheptylidene, cyclooctylidene, and the like.

Examples of the diphenyl-lower alkylidene group include diphenyl alkylidene groups in which the alkylidene moiety is a straight chain or branched group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as 2,2-diphenylethylidene, 1,1-diphenylethylidene, 3,3-diphenylpropylidene, 4,4-diphenylbutylidene, 5,5-diphenylpentylidene, 6,6-diphenylhexylidene, and the like.

Examples of the phenyl-lower alkylidene group include phenylalkylidene groups in which the alkylidene moiety is a straight chain or branched group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as benzylidene, 2-phenylethylidene, 1-phenylethylidene, 3-phenylpropylidene, 4-phenylbutylidene, 1,1-dimethyl-2-phenylethylidene, 5-phenylpentylidene, 6-phenylhexylidene, 2-methyl-3-phenylpropylidene, 2-phenylpropylidene, and the like.

Examples of the lower alkenyl group include straight chain or branched alkenyl groups having from 2 to 6 carbon atoms, such as vinyl, allyl, 2-butenyl, 3-butenyl, 1-methylallyl, 2-pentenyl, 2-hexenyl, and the like.

Examples of the phenyl-lower alkoxy-lower alkyl group include phenylalkoxyalkyl groups in which the alkoxy moiety is a straight chain or branched group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms and the alkyl moiety is a straight chain or branched group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as benzyloxymethyl, 2-phenylethoxymethyl, 1-phenylethoxymethyl, 3-phenylpropoxymethyl, 4-phenylbutoxymethyl, 1,1-dimethyl-2-phenylethoxymethyl, 5-phenylpentyloxymethyl, 6-phenylhexyloxymethyl, 2-benzyloxyethyl, 3-benzyloxypropyl, 4-benzyloxybutyl, 1,1-dimethyl-2-benzyloxyethyl, 5-benzyloxypentyl, 6-benzyloxyhexyl, 2-methyl-3-benzyloxypropyl, and the like.

Examples of the phenyl group which may have a hydroxyl group include 2-hydroxyphenyl, 3-hydroxyphenyl, 4-hydroxyphenyl, and the like.

Examples of the 5-membered or 6-membered unsaturated heterocyclic-lower alkyl group having 1 or 2 hetero atoms selected from a nitrogen atom and a sulfur atom (the heterocyclic ring may be condensed with a benzene ring and hydroxyl groups may be located as a substituent on either one or both of the heterocyclic ring and the benzene ring being condensed therewith) include straight chain or branched alkyl groups having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms which have a 5-membered or 6-membered unsaturated heterocyclic ring having 1 or 2 hetero atoms selected from a nitrogen atom and a sulfur atom, such as 2-pyridinylmethyl, 3-pyridinylmethyl, 4-pyridinylmethyl, 2-(3-pyridinyl)ethyl, 3-(3-pyridinyl)propyl, 4-(3-pyridinyl)butyl, 5-(3-pyridinyl)pentyl, 6-(3-piperidinyl)hexyl, 1-methyl-2-(3-pyridinyl)propyl, 2-hydroxy-3-pyridinylmethyl, 4-hydroxy-3-pyridinylmethyl, 6-hydroxy-3-pyridinylmethyl, 2-thienylmethyl, 3-thienylmethyl, 2-(2-thienyl)ethyl, 3-(2-thienyl)propyl, 4-(2-thienyl)butyl, 5-(2-thienyl)pentyl, 6-(2-thienyl)hexyl, 1-methyl-2-(2-thienyl)propyl, 3-hydroxy-2-thienylmethyl, 5-hydroxy-2-thienylmethyl, 1-imidazolylmethyl, 2-imidazolylmethyl, 4-imidazolylmethyl, 5-imidazolylmethyl, 2-(4-imidazolyl)ethyl, 3-(4-imidazolyl)propyl, 4-(4-imidazolyl)butyl, 5-(4-imidazolyl)pentyl, 6-(4-imidazolyl)hexyl, 1-methyl-2-(4-imidazolyl)propyl, 2-hydroxy-4-imidazolylmethyl, 1-indolylmethyl, 3-indolylmethyl, 2-(3-indolyl)ethyl, 3-(3-indolyl)propyl, 4-(3-indolyl)butyl, 5-(3-indolyl)pentyl, 6-(3-indolyl)hexyl, 4-hydroxy-3-indolyl-

methyl, 2-hydroxy-3-indolylmethyl, 6-hydroxy-3-indolylmethyl, 2-pyrrolylmethyl, 5-pyrazolylmethyl, 2-pyrimidinylmethyl, 2-pyrazinylmethyl, 2-thiazolylmethyl, 2-quinolylmethyl, 2-benzoimidazolylmethyl, 3-benzothienylmethyl, and the like.

5 Examples of the lower alkylene group include straight chain or branched alkylene groups having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as methylene, ethylene, triethylene, 2-methyl-triethylene, 2,2-dimethyltrimethylene, 1-methyltrimethylene, methyilmethylene, ethyilmethylene, tetramethylene, 10 pentamethylene, hexamethylene, and the like.

 Examples of the phenyl-lower alkyl group include phenylalkyl groups in which the alkyl moiety is a straight chain or branched group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as benzyl, 2-phenylethyl, 1-phenylethyl, 3-phenylpropyl, 15 4-phenylbutyl, 1,1-dimethyl-2-phenylethyl, 5-phenylpentyl, 6-phenylhexyl, 2-methyl-3-phenylpropyl, 2-phenylpropyl, and the like.

 Examples of the carboxy-lower alkyl group include carboxyalkyl groups in which the alkyl moiety is a straight 20 chain or branched group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as carboxymethyl, 2-carboxyethyl, 1-carboxyethyl, 3-carboxypropyl, 4-carboxybutyl, 1,1-dimethyl-2-carboxyethyl, 5-carboxypentyl, 6-carboxyhexyl, 2-methyl-3-carboxypropyl, and the like.

25 Examples of the lower cycloalkyl group include cycloalkyl groups having from 3 to 8 carbon atoms such as

cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, cyclooctyl, and the like.

5 Examples of the lower alkoxy carbonyl group include alkoxy carbonyl groups in which the alkoxy moiety is straight chain or branched group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, propoxycarbonyl, isopropoxycarbonyl, butoxycarbonyl, tert-butoxycarbonyl, pentyloxycarbonyl, hexyloxycarbonyl, and the like.

10 Examples of the phenyl-lower alkoxy group include phenylalkoxy groups in which the alkoxy moiety is a straight chain or branched group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as benzyloxy, 2-phenylethoxy, 3-phenylpropoxy, 1-phenylisopropoxy, 4-phenylbutoxy, 5-phenylpentyloxy, 6-phenylhexyloxy, 2-methyl-3-phenylpropoxy, and the like.

15 Examples of the halogenated lower alkyl group include straight chain or branched halogenated alkyl groups having from 1 to 3 halogen atoms and in which the alkyl moiety is a straight chain or branched group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as chloromethyl, bromomethyl, iodomethyl, 20 fluoromethyl, dichloromethyl, dibromomethyl, difluoromethyl, trichloromethyl, tribromomethyl, trifluoromethyl, 2-chloroethyl, 2-bromoethyl, 2-fluoroethyl, 1,2-dichloroethyl, 2,2-difluoroethyl, 1-chloro-2-fluoroethyl, 3-fluoropropyl, 4-chlorobutyl, 5-chloropentyl, 6-bromohexyl, 3-fluoro-2- 25 methylpropyl, and the like.

Examples of the lower alkylenedioxy group include alkylenedioxy groups having from 1 to 3 carbon atoms, such as methylenedioxy, ethylenedioxy, trimethylenedioxy, and the like.

5 Examples of the phenyl group which may have from 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylthio group, a carboxyl group, a lower alkoxycarbonyl group, a phenyl-lower alkoxy group, a lower
10 alkylenedioxy group, a morpholino group, a halogenated lower alkyl group, a carboxy-lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxycarbonyl-lower alkyl group, a 6-hydroxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-chromanylmethyloxy group and a 6-lower alkanoyloxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-chromanylmethyloxy group
15 include phenyl groups which may have from 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a straight chain or branched alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a straight chain or branched alkoxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a straight chain or branched
20 alkylthio group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a carboxy group, an alkoxycarbonyl group in which the alkoxy moiety is a straight chain or branched alkoxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a phenylalkoxy group in which the alkoxy moiety is a straight chain or branched group having from 1 to 6
25 carbon atoms, an alkylenedioxy group, a morpholino group, a halogenated alkyl group having from 1 to 3 halogen atoms in

which the alkyl moiety is a straight chain or branched group
having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a carboxyalkyl group in
which the alkyl moiety is a straight chain or branched group
having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxycarbonylalkyl group
5 in which the alkoxy moiety has from 1 to 6 carbon atoms and
the alkyl moiety has from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a 6-hydroxy-
2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-chromanylmethyloxy group and a 6-
alkanoyloxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-chromanylmethyloxy group in
which the alkanoyloxy moiety is an alkanoyloxy group having
10 from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as phenyl, 2-fluorophenyl, 3-
fluorophenyl, 4-fluorophenyl, 2-chlorophenyl, 3-chlorophenyl,
4-chlorophenyl, 4-bromophenyl, 4-iodophenyl, 2,3-
dichlorophenyl, 2,4-dichlorophenyl, 2,4-difluorophenyl, 2,5-
dibromophenyl, 2,6-dichlorophenyl, 3,4-difluorophenyl, 3,5-
15 dichlorophenyl, 2,3,5-trifluorophenyl, 3,4,5-trichlorophenyl,
2-hydroxyphenyl, 3-hydroxyphenyl, 4-hydroxyphenyl, 2-(2-
hydroxy)phenyl, 3-(3-hydroxy)phenyl, 4-(4-hydroxy)phenyl, 5-
(4-hydroxy)phenyl, 6-(3-hydroxy)phenyl, 1,1,-dimethyl-2-(2-
hydroxy)phenyl, 2-methyl-3-(4-hydroxy)phenyl, 2-(4-hydroxy)-
20 phenyl, 2,5-dihydroxyphenyl, 2,3-dihydroxyphenyl, 2-(2,4-
dihydroxy)phenyl, 2-(2,6-dihydroxy)phenyl, 3-(3,4-dihydroxy)-
phenyl, 4-(3,5-dihydroxy)phenyl, 5-(3,4-dihydroxy)phenyl,
6-(3,5-dihydroxy)phenyl, 2,4,5-trihydroxyphenyl, 2-(2,4,6-
trihydroxy)phenyl, 3-(3,4,5-trihydroxy)phenyl, 2-nitrophenyl,
25 3-nitrophenyl, 4-nitrophenyl, 2-(2-nitro)phenyl, 3-(3-nitro)-
phenyl, 4-(4-nitro)phenyl, 5-(4-nitro)phenyl, 6-(3-nitro)-

phenyl, 1,1-dimethyl-2-(2-nitro)phenyl, 2-methyl-3-(4-nitro)-
phenyl, 2-(4-nitro)phenyl, 2,5-dinitrophenyl, 2,3-dinitro-
phenyl, 2-(2,4-dinitro)phenyl, 2-(2,6-dinitro)phenyl, 3-(3,4-
dinitro)phenyl, 4-(3,5-dinitro)phenyl, 5-(3,4-dinitro)phenyl,
5 6-(3,5-dinitro)phenyl, 2,4,5-trinitrophenyl, 2-(2,4,6-
trinitro)phenyl, 3-(3,4,5-trinitro)phenyl, 2-methylphenyl,
3-methylphenyl, 4-methylphenyl, 3-ethylphenyl, 4-ethylphenyl,
4-propylphenyl, 4-pentylphenyl, 4-hexylphenyl, 4-butylphenyl,
4-isopropylphenyl, 4-tert-butylphenyl, 2,3-dimethylphenyl,
10 2,4-diethylphenyl, 2,5-dimethylphenyl, 2,6-dimethylphenyl,
3,4-dimethylphenyl, 3,5-diethylphenyl, 2,3,5-trimethylphenyl,
3,4,5-trimethylphenyl, 2-methoxyphenyl, 3-methoxyphenyl,
4-methoxyphenyl, 3-ethoxyphenyl, 4-ethoxyphenyl, 4-propoxy-
phenyl, 4-isopropoxyphenyl, 4-butoxyphenyl, 4-tert-butoxy-
15 phenyl, 4-pentylphenyl, 4-hexylphenyl, 2,3-dimethoxyphenyl,
2,4-diethoxyphenyl, 2,5-dimethylphenyl, 2,6-dimethoxyphenyl,
3,4-dimethoxyphenyl, 3,5-diethoxyphenyl, 2,3,5-trimethoxy-
phenyl, 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl, 2-methylthiophenyl,
3-ethylthiophenyl, 4-propylthiophenyl, 4-butylthiophenyl,
20 4-pentylthiophenyl, 4-hexylthiophenyl, 2,3-dimethylthio-
phenyl, 2,4-dimethylthiophenyl, 2,6-dimethylthiophenyl,
2,4,6-trimethylthiophenyl, 2-carboxyphenyl, 3-carboxyphenyl,
4-carboxyphenyl, 2,3-dicarboxyphenyl, 3,4-dicarboxyphenyl,
2,4-dicarboxyphenyl, 2-methoxycarbonylphenyl, 3-methoxy-
25 carbonylphenyl, 4-methoxycarbonylphenyl, 2-ethoxycarbonyl-
phenyl, 3-ethoxycarbonylphenyl, 4-ethoxycarbonylphenyl,

4-isopropoxycarbonylphenyl, 4-pentyloxycarbonylphenyl,
4-propoxycarbonylphenyl, 4-tert-butoxycarbonylphenyl,
4-hexyloxycarbonylphenyl, 3,4-dimethoxycarbonylphenyl,
2,4-dimethoxycarbonylphenyl, 2,3-dimethoxycarbonylphenyl,
5 3-methoxycarbonyl-4-ethoxycarbonylphenyl, 3,4-diethoxy-
carbonylphenyl, 2,4-diethoxycarbonylphenyl, 2,3-diethoxy-
carbonylphenyl, 2-benzyloxyphenyl, 3-benzyloxyphenyl,
4-benzyloxyphenyl, 2,4-dibenzylphenyl, 4,6-dibenzylphenyl,
4-(2-phenylethoxy)phenyl, 4-(3-phenylpropoxy)phenyl, 4-(4-
10 phenylbutoxy)phenyl, 4-(5-phenylpentyloxy)phenyl,
4-(6-phenylhexyloxy)phenyl, 2,3-methylenedioxyphenyl,
3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl, 2,3-ethylenedioxyphenyl,
3,4-ethylenedioxyphenyl, 2,3-propylenedioxyphenyl,
3,4-propylenedioxyphenyl, 2-morpholinophenyl, 3-morpholino-
15 phenyl, 4-morpholinophenyl, 2-chloromethylphenyl, 3-bromo-
methylphenyl, 4-iodomethylphenyl, 2-fluoromethylphenyl,
2-dichloromethylphenyl, 4-dibromomethylphenyl, 3-difluoro-
methylphenyl, 3-trichloromethylphenyl, 3-trifluoromethyl-
phenyl, 4-trifluoromethylphenyl, 4-(1,2-dichloroethyl)phenyl,
20 2-(3-fluoropropyl)phenyl, 3-(4-chlorobutyl)phenyl, 4-(5-
chloropentyl)phenyl, 4-(6-bromohexyl)phenyl, 2-(2-chloro-
ethyl)-4-dibromomethylphenyl, 2,3,4-tri(chloromethyl)phenyl,
2-carboxymethylphenyl, 3-carboxymethylphenyl, 4-carboxy-
methylphenyl, 3,5-di(carboxymethyl)phenyl, 4-(2-carboxy-
25 ethyl)phenyl, 3-(4-carboxybutyl)phenyl, 4-(6-carboxy-
hexyl)phenyl, 2-methoxycarbonylmethylphenyl, 3-methoxy-

carbonylmethylphenyl, 4-methoxycarbonylmethylphenyl, 2,6-di-
(methoxycarbonylmethyl)phenyl, 4-ethoxycarbonylmethylphenyl,
3-butoxycarbonylmethylphenyl, 4-(4-ethoxycarbonylbutyl)-
phenyl, 3-(6-hexyloxycarbonylhexyl)phenyl, 3-(6-hydroxy-
5 2,5,7,8-tetramethylchroman-2-yl)methoxyphenyl, 4-(6-hydroxy-
2,5,7,8-tetramethylchroman-2-yl)methoxyphenyl, 3-(6-
propionyloxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethylchroman-2-yl)methoxyphenyl,
4-(6-hexanoyloxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethylchroman-2-yl)methoxy-
phenyl, 4-(6-acetoxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethylchroman-2-yl)methoxy-
10 phenyl, 2-carboxy-4-methylphenyl, 3-carboxy-6-methylphenyl,
4-carboxy-6-methylphenyl, 2-carboxy-4-ethylphenyl, 2-carboxy-
4-chlorophenyl, 3-carboxy-6-bromophenyl, 4-carboxy-6-
chlorophenyl, 2-carboxy-4-bromophenyl, 2-methoxycarbonyl-5-
methylphenyl, 3-methoxycarbonyl-6-methylphenyl, 2-methoxy-
15 carbonyl-4-ethylphenyl, 4-ethoxycarbonyl-6-methylphenyl,
2-methoxycarbonyl-6-chlorophenyl, 3-methyl-5-fluorophenyl,
2-carboxy-3-fluoro-4-methylphenyl, 2-carboxy-4-methyl-6-
methoxyphenyl, and the like.

Examples of the 5-membered or 6-membered unsaturated
20 heterocyclic-lower alkyl group having 1 or 2 hetero atoms
selected from a nitrogen atom, oxygen atom and a sulfur atom
include unsaturated heterocyclic-lower alkyl groups in which
the alkyl moiety has from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as
2-pyridinylmethyl, 3-pyridinylmethyl, 4-pyridinylmethyl,
25 2-(3-pyridinyl)ethyl, 3-(3-pyridinyl)propyl, 4-(3-pyridinyl)-
butyl, 5-(3-pyridinyl)pentyl, 6-(3-pyridinyl)hexyl, 1-methyl-

2-(3-pyridinyl)propyl, 2-thienylmethyl, 3-thienylmethyl,
4-thienylmethyl, 2-(2-thienyl)ethyl, 3-(2-thienyl)propyl,
4-(2-thienyl)butyl, 5-(2-thienyl)pentyl, 6-(2-thienyl)hexyl,
1-methyl-2-(2-thienyl)propyl, 1-imidazolylmethyl,
5 2-imidazolylmethyl, 4-imidazolylmethyl, 5-imidazolylmethyl,
2-(1-imidazolyl)ethyl, 3-(4-imidazolyl)propyl, 4-(4-
imidazolyl)butyl, 5-(4-imidazolyl)pentyl, 6-(4-
imidazolyl)hexyl, 1-methyl-2-(1-imidazolyl)propyl,
2-pyrrolylmethyl, 2-pyrimidinylmethyl, 2-pyrazinylmethyl,
10 2-thiazolyl methyl, 2-furylmethyl, 3-furylmethyl,
2-(2-furyl)ethyl, 3-(3-furyl)propyl, 4-(2-furyl)butyl,
5-(3-furyl)pentyl, 6-(2-furyl)hexyl, and the like.

Examples of the phenylthio group which may have a
halogen atom include 2-chlorophenylthio, 3-chlorophenylthio,
15 4-chlorophenylthio, 2-bromophenylthio, 4-bromophenylthio,
3-fluorophenylthio, 4-fluorophenylthio, 4-iodophenylthio, and
the like.

Examples of the phenyl-lower alkylthio group include
phenylalkylthio groups in which the alkyl moiety is a
20 straight chain or branched group having from 1 to 6 carbon
atoms, such as benzylthio, 2-phenylethylthio, 1-phenylethyl-
thio, 3-phenylpropylthio, 4-phenylbutylthio, 1,1-dimethyl-2-
phenylethylthio, 5-phenylpentylthio, 6-phenylhexylthio,
2-methyl-3-phenylpropylthio, 2-phenylpropylthio, and the
25 like.

Examples of the benzoylamino group which may have from 1 to 3 halogen atoms include benzoylamino groups which may have from 1 to 3 halogen atoms, such as benzoylamino, 2-fluorobenzoylamino, 3-fluorobenzoylamino, 4-fluorobenzoylamino, 2-chlorobenzoylamino, 3-chlorobenzoylamino, 4-chlorobenzoylamino, 4-bromobenzoylamino, 4-iodobenzoylamino, 2,3-dichlorobenzoylamino, 3,4-dichlorobenzoylamino, 2,4-dichlorobenzoylamino, 3,4,5-trichlorobenzoylamino, and the like.

Examples of the phenyl group which may have from 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group and a lower alkylthio group on the phenyl ring thereof (the phenyl ring may be condensed with a benzene ring or a cyclohexane ring) include phenyl, 2-fluorophenyl, 3-fluorophenyl, 4-fluorophenyl, 2-chlorophenyl, 3-chlorophenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, 4-bromophenyl, 4-iodophenyl, 2,3-dichlorophenyl, 2,4-difluorophenyl, 2,5-dibromophenyl, 2,6-dichlorophenyl, 3,4-difluorophenyl, 3,5-dichlorophenyl, 2,3,5-trifluorophenyl, 3,4,5-trichlorophenyl, 2-hydroxyphenyl, 3-hydroxyphenyl, 4-hydroxyphenyl, 2-(2-hydroxy)phenyl, 3-(3-hydroxy)phenyl, 4-(4-hydroxy)phenyl, 5-(4-hydroxy)phenyl, 6-(3-hydroxy)phenyl, 1,1-dimethyl-2-(2-hydroxy)phenyl, 2-methyl-3-(4-hydroxy)phenyl, 2-(4-hydroxy)phenyl, 2,5-dihydroxyphenyl, 2,3-dihydroxyphenyl, 2-(2,4-dihydroxy)phenyl, 2-(2,6-dihydroxy)phenyl, 3-(3,4-dihydroxy)phenyl,

4-(3,5-dihydroxy)phenyl, 5-(3,4-dihydroxy)phenyl, 6-(3,5-dihydroxy)phenyl, 2,4,5-trihydroxyphenyl, 2-(2,4,6-trihydroxy)phenyl, 3-(3,4,5-trihydroxy)phenyl, 2-nitrophenyl, 3-nitrophenyl, 4-nitrophenyl, 2-(2-nitro)phenyl, 3-(3-nitro)-
5 phenyl, 4-(4-nitro)phenyl, 5-(4-nitro)phenyl, 6-(3-nitro)-phenyl, 1,1-dimethyl-2-(2-nitro)phenyl, 2-methyl-3-(4-nitro)-phenyl, 2-(4-nitro)phenyl, 2,5-dinitrophenyl, 2,3-dinitrophenyl, 2-(2,4-dinitro)phenyl, 2-(2,6-dinitro)phenyl, 3-(3,4-dinitro)phenyl, 4-(3,5-dinitro)phenyl, 5-(3,4-dinitro)phenyl,
10 6-(3,5-dinitro)phenyl, 2,4,5-trinitrophenyl, 2-(2,4,6-trinitro)phenyl, 3-(3,4,5-trinitro)phenyl, 2-methylphenyl, 3-methylphenyl, 4-methylphenyl, 3-ethylphenyl, 4-ethylphenyl, 4-propylphenyl, 4-pentylphenyl, 4-hexylphenyl, 4-butylphenyl, 4-isopropylphenyl, 4-tert-butylphenyl, 2,3-dimethylphenyl,
15 2,4-diethylphenyl, 2,5-dimethylphenyl, 2,6-dimethylphenyl, 3,4-dimethylphenyl, 3,5-diethylphenyl, 2,3,5-trimethylphenyl, 3,4,5-trimethylphenyl, 2-methoxyphenyl, 3-methoxyphenyl, 4-methoxyphenyl, 3-ethoxyphenyl, 4-ethoxyphenyl, 4-propoxyphenyl, 4-isopropoxyphenyl, 4-butoxyphenyl, 4-tert-butoxyphenyl, 4-pentylphenyl, 4-hexylphenyl, 2,3-dimethoxyphenyl,
20 2,4-diethoxyphenyl, 2,5-dimethylphenyl, 2,6-dimethoxyphenyl, 3,4-dimethoxyphenyl, 3,5-diethoxyphenyl, 2,3,5-trimethoxyphenyl, 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl, 2-methylthiophenyl, 3-ethylthiophenyl, 4-propylthiophenyl, 4-butylthiophenyl,
25 4-pentylthiophenyl, 4-hexylthiophenyl, 2,3-dimethylthiophenyl, 2,4-dimethylthiophenyl, 2,6-dimethylthiophenyl,

2,4,6-trimethylthiophenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthyl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl, and the like.

Examples of the 5-membered or 6-membered, saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic ring group having a hetero atom selected from a nitrogen atom, a sulfur atom and an oxygen atom (the heterocyclic ring may be condensed with a benzene ring and 1 to 5 substituents selected from a hydroxyl group and a lower alkyl group may be located on the heterocyclic ring or the benzene ring being condensed with the heterocyclic ring) include 2-pyrrolyl, 3-pyrrolyl, 2-thienyl, 2-furanyl, 3-furanyl, 2-pyridinyl, 3-pyridinyl, 4-pyridinyl, 2-pyrrolidinyl, 3-pyrrolidinyl, 2-tetrahydrothionyl, 2-tetrahydrofuranyl, 3-piperidinyl, 2-tetrahydrothiopyranyl, 2-tetrahydropyranyl, 3-indolyl, 2-dihydrobenzopyranyl, 3-dihydrobenzopyranyl, 5-methyl-2-pyrrolyl, 5-methyl-2-thienyl, 5-methyl-2-pyridinyl, 3,5-dimethyl-2-pyridinyl, 4,6-dihydroxy-2-pyridinyl, 6,8-dihydroxy-2-dihydrobenzopyranyl, 6-hydroxy-2,5,7-trimethyl-2-dihydrobenzopyranyl, and the like.

Examples of the phenylcarbamoyl-lower alkyl group which may have 1 or 2 lower alkoxy groups on the phenyl ring thereof include phenylcarbamoylalkyl groups which may have 1 or 2 alkoxy groups on the phenyl ring thereof in which the alkoxy moiety has from 1 to 6 carbon atoms and the alkyl moiety has from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as

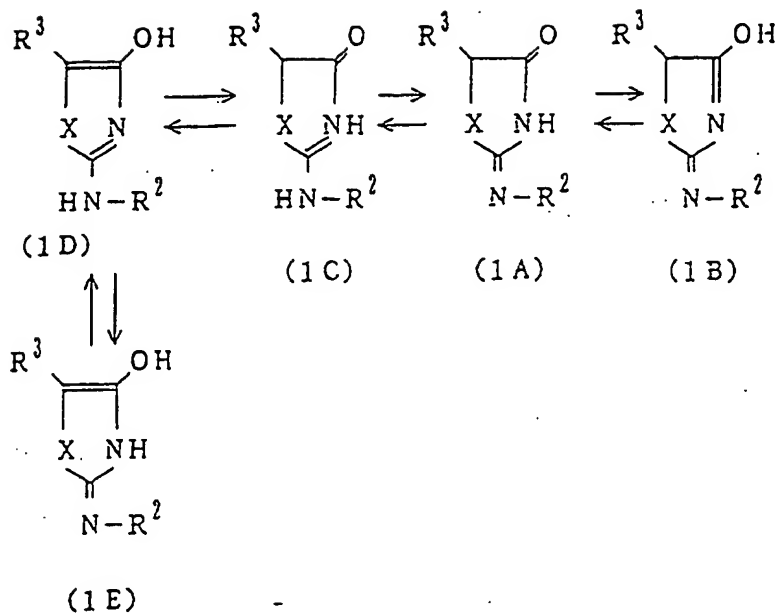
phenylcarbamoylmethyl, phenylcarbamoylethyl, phenylcarbamoyl-
propyl, phenylcarbamoylbutyl, phenylcarbamoylpentyl, phenyl-
carbamoylhexyl, 2-methoxyphenylcarbamoylmethyl, 3-methoxy-
phenylcarbamoylmethyl, 4-methoxyphenylcarbamoylmethyl,
5 4-ethoxyphenylcarbamoylmethyl, 4-butoxyphenylcarbamoylmethyl,
4-propoxyphenylcarbamoylmethyl, 2-ethoxy-4-butoxyphenyl-
carbamoylmethyl, 4-pentyloxyphenylcarbamoylmethyl, 4-hexyl-
oxyphenylcarbamoylmethyl, 2,6-dimethoxyphenylcarbamoylmethyl,
2-(2,4-dimethoxyphenylcarbamoyl)ethyl.

10 Abbreviations of amino acids, etc. as used herein are
expressed in accordance with the specification of IUPAC and
IUB or those commonly employed in the art, for example, Tyr
means tyrosine, Leu means leucine, Trp means tryptophan, Asp
means aspartic acid and Ph-Gly means phenylglycine.

15 When R¹ is a hydrogen atom and A is a carbonyl group
in the compound of the general formula (1), the compound may
have the following isomer structures (1A) to (1E).

20

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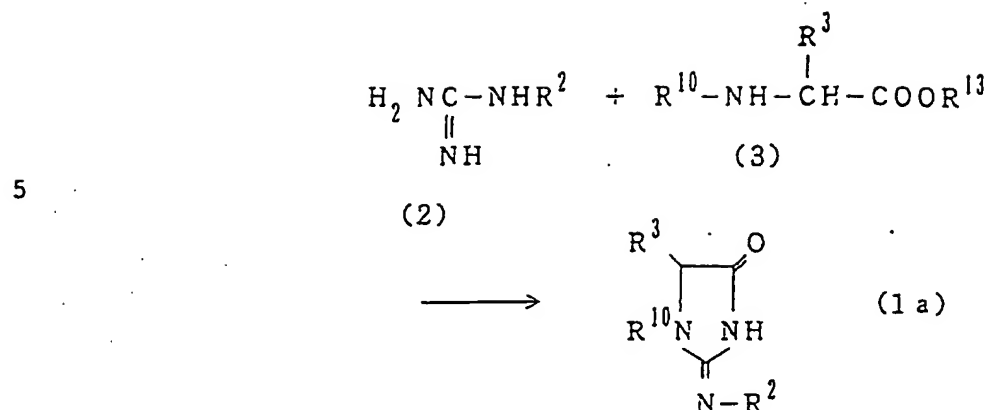


The compound of the general formula (1) includes within its scope all of these isomers as well as other stereoisomers, optical isomers, and geometrical isomers.

The compounds represented by the general formula (1) partially include known compounds, but most of these compounds are novel ones.

The compounds of the general formula (1) can be produced by various methods such as, for example, by the methods shown in the following reaction steps.

Reaction Step 1:



In the above formulae, R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^{10} have the same meaning as described above, and R^{13} represents a usual ester residue.

Examples of the ester residue represented by R^{13} include a lower alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms and a phenyl-lower alkyl group.

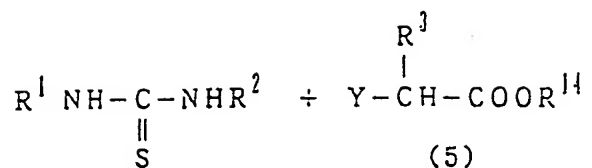
The reaction between the compound of the general formula (2) or the acid addition salt thereof and the compound of the general formula (3) or the acid addition salt thereof is carried out in a suitable solvent in the presence or absence of a deoxidizing agent at a temperature of from about room temperature to 200°C , preferably from about 60 to 100°C . Examples of the acid addition salt include hydrochloride and sulfate. Examples of the deoxidizing agent include alkali metal alcoholates such as sodium methoxide and sodium ethoxide, and basic compounds such as potassium carbonate, sodium carbonate, sodium hydroxide, sodium

hydrogencarbonate, triethylamine, tripropylamine, pyridine, quinoline, 4-dimethylaminopyridine and sodium acetate.

Solvents suitable for the above reaction are lower alcohols such as methanol, ethanol and isopropanol, ethers such as dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, ethylene glycol dimethyl ether and diethyl ether, aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene and xylene, tertiary amines such as triethylamine and tripropylamine and polar solvents such as dimethylformamide and dimethylsulfoxide. The amount of the compound

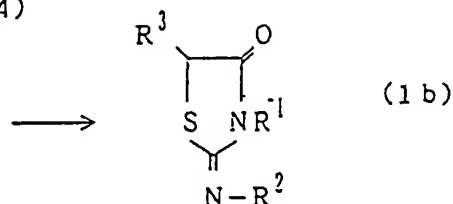
represented by the general formula (3) or the acid addition salt thereof is suitably at least an equimolar amount to the compound represented by the general formula (2) or the acid addition salt thereof, and is preferably from about 1 to 3 molar times as much as the latter compound. The above-mentioned reaction smoothly proceeds at a temperature of from about 15 to 200°C, and preferably from about 60 to 100°C, and is generally completed within about 1 to 24 hours.

Reaction Step 2:



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(4)



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In the above formulae, R^1 , R^2 and R^3 have the same meaning as described above, R^{14} represents a usual ester residue, and Y represents a halogen atom or a lower alkanesulfonyloxy group.

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Examples of the ester residue represented by R^{14} include a lower alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms and a phenyl-lower alkyl group.

Examples of the lower alkanesulfonyloxy group include, for example, alkanesulfonyl groups such as methanesulfonyloxy and ethanesulfonyloxy.

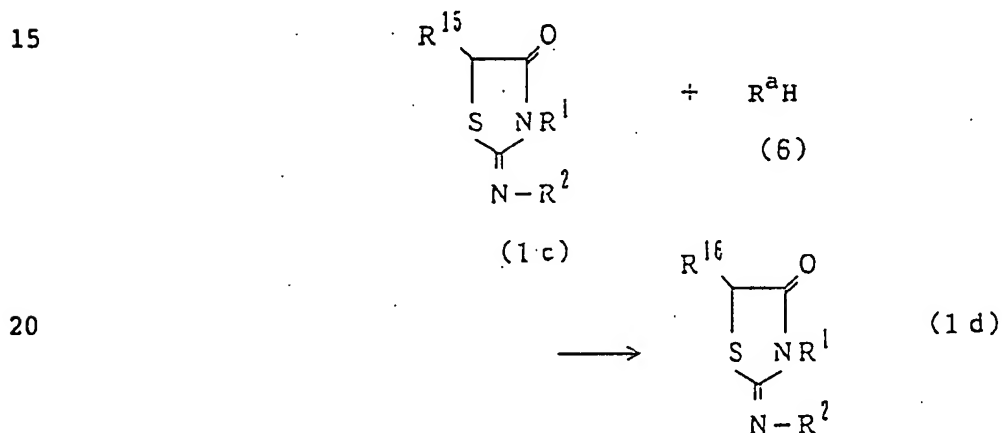
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The reaction between the compound of the general formula (4) and the compound of the general formula (5) is carried out by using a common solvent in the presence of a deoxidizing agent. As the deoxidizing agent, any of those cited as the deoxidizing agent to be used in the reaction between the compound (2) and the compound (3) in the above reaction step 1 may be used. As the solvent, commonly employed ones are usable over a wide range, and any of the

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solvents usable in the reaction between the compound (2) and the compound (3) in the above reaction step 1 may be used therefor. The reaction temperature may be from room temperature to about 150°C, and preferably from about 50 to 100°C. The amount of the compound represented by the general formula (5) is suitably at least an equimolar amount to the compound represented by the general formula (4), and is preferably from about 1 to 3 molar times as much as the latter compound. The amount of the deoxidizing agent is suitably at least 1 to 10 molar times as much as the compound shown by the general formula (4), and preferably from about 1 to 3 molar times as much as the latter compound. The reaction time usually ranges from about 1 to 36 hours.

Reaction Step 3:



In the above formulae, R^1 , R^2 and R^a have the same meaning as described above, R^{15} represents $-\text{Z}-\text{COOH}$, and R^{16} represents $-\text{Z}-\text{CO}-\text{R}^a$ wherein Z has the same meaning as described above.

By the reaction shown by the reaction step 3, the amine compound represented by the general formula (6) is reacted with the carboxylic acid represented by the general formula (1c) by a conventional amido bond-forming reaction.

5 Known conditions for the amido bond-forming reactions can easily be applied to this amido bond-forming reaction.

Examples of these methods include:

(a) a mixed acid anhydride method which comprises reacting the carboxylic acid (1c) with an alkylhalocarboxylic acid to give thereby a mixed acid anhydride and then reacting
10 this product with the amine (6);

(b) an active ester method which comprises converting the carboxylic acid (1c) into an active ester, such as p-nitrophenyl ester, N-hydroxysuccinimide ester, or 1-hydroxy-benzotriazole ester and then reacting with the amine (6);
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(c) a carbodiimide method which comprises condensing the carboxylic acid (1c) with the amine (6) in the presence of an activating agent such as dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, water-soluble carbodiimide or carbonyl diimidazole; and

(d) other methods, for example, the one which
20 comprises converting the carboxylic acid (1c) into a carboxylic anhydride with a dehydrating agent such as acetic anhydride and then reacting with the amine (6), the one which comprises reacting an ester of the carboxylic acid (1c) with
25 a lower alcohol or a phenyl-lower alcohol with the amine (6) at a high temperature under a high pressure, or another one

which comprises reacting a halogenated carboxylic acid (1c),
i.e., a carboxylic acid halide with the amine (6).

The mixed acid anhydride to be used in the above
mixed acid anhydride method (a) can be obtained by a usual
Schotten-Baumann reaction. It may be usually reacted with
the amine (6) without isolation and thus the compound of the
general formula (1d) can be produced. This Schotten-Baumann
reaction is carried out in the presence of a basic compound.
Examples of the basic compound to be used here include those
conventionally employed in the Schotten-Baumann reaction,
such as organic bases (e.g., triethylamine, trimethylamine,
pyridine, dimethylaniline, N-methylmorpholine, 1,5-
diazobicyclo[4.3.0]nonene-5(DBN), 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]-
undecene-7(DBU), and 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane(DABCO)),
and inorganic bases (e.g., potassium carbonate, sodium
carbonate, potassium hydrogencarbonate, and sodium
hydrogencarbonate). This reaction is usually carried out at
a temperature of from about -20 to 100°C, and preferably at
from about 0 to 50°C. The reaction time ranges from 5
minutes to 10 hours, and preferably from 5 minutes to 2
hours. The reaction between the mixed acid anhydride thus
obtained and the amine (6) is usually carried out at a
temperature of from about -20 to 150°C, and preferably from
about 10 to 50°C. The reaction time ranges from 5 minutes to
10 hours, and preferably from 5 minutes to 5 hours. The
mixed acid anhydride method is usually carried out in a

solvent. As the solvent, any solvent conventionally used for mixed acid anhydrides may be used. Specific examples of the solvent include halogenated hydrocarbons such as chloroform, dichloromethane and dichloroethane, aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene and xylene, ethers such as diethyl ether, diisopropyl ether, tetrahydrofuran and dimethoxyethane, esters such as methyl acetate and ethyl acetate, aprotic polar solvents such as N,N-dimethylformamide, dimethylsulfoxide, acetonitrile and hexamethylphosphoric triamide, and mixtures of these solvents.

Examples of the alkyl halocarboxylic acid to be used in the mixed acid anhydride method include methyl chloroformate, methyl bromoformate, ethyl chloroformate, ethyl bromoformate, and isobutyl chloroformate. In this method, the carboxylic acid (1c) is usually used in an equimolar amount to the alkyl halocarboxylic acid and the amine (6), though the alkyl halocarboxylic acid and the carboxylic acid (1c) may be used each in an amount of from 1 to 1.5 molar times as much as the amine (6).

Among the above-mentioned other methods (d), the reaction between the carboxylic acid halide with the amine (6) may be carried out in a suitable solvent in the presence of a basic compound. As the basic compound, publicly known compounds may be used over a wide range. Examples of the basic compound include basic compounds to be used in the above-mentioned Shotten-Baumann reaction as well as sodium

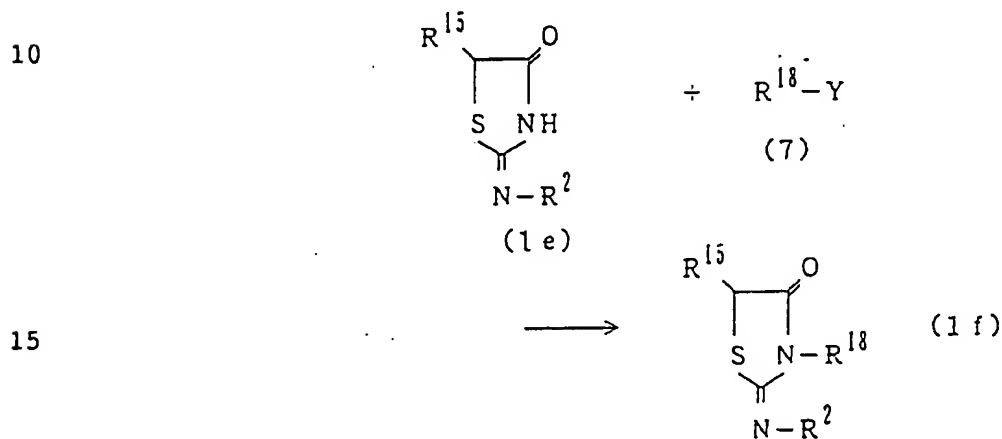
hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium hydride and potassium hydride. Examples of the solvent include the solvents to be used in the above mixed acid anhydride method as well as alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, propanol, butanol, 3-methoxy-1-butanol, ethylcellosolve and methylcellosolve, pyridine, acetone and water. The ratio of the amine (6) to the carboxylic acid halide is not particularly restricted but selected over a wide range. Usually, the former compound is used at least in an equimolar amount to the latter compound, and preferably from 1 to 5 molar times as much as the latter. This reaction is carried out at a temperature of from about -20 to 180°C, and preferably from about 0 to 150°C. It is completed within 5 minutes to 30 hours in general.

Also, the amido bond-forming reaction shown by the above reaction step 3 may be carried out by reacting the carboxylic acid (1c) with the amine (6) in the presence of a condensing agent of a phosphorus compound such as triphenylphosphine, diphenylphosphinyl chloride, phenyl-N-phenylphosphoramidate chloridate, diethyl chlorophosphate, diethyl cyanophosphate, diphenyl phosphoric azide, and bis(2-oxo-3-oxazolidinyl)phosphonic chloride.

This reaction is carried out in a solvent in the presence of a basic compound, each being the same as the one used in the above reaction between the carboxylic acid halide with the amine (6), usually at a temperature of from about -20 to 150°C, and preferably from about 0 to 100°C. This

reaction is completed usually within 5 minutes to 30 hours.
 It is preferable that the condensing agent and the carboxylic acid (1c) are each used in an amount at least equimolar to the amine (6), and preferably 1 to 2 molar times as much as the amine. It is preferable that the carboxyl groups in the above carboxylic acid (1c) and the amine (6), other than those which undergo the reaction, are protected.

Reaction step 4:



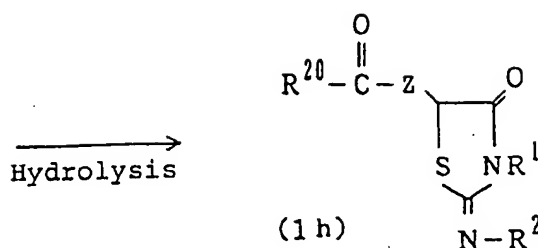
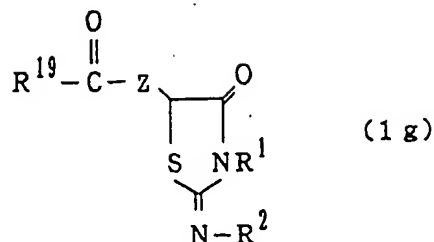
In the above formulae, R^2 and R^{15} have the same meaning as described above, and R^{18} represents a lower alkoxy carbonyl-lower alkyl group or a phenyl-lower alkyl group which may have from 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group and a lower alkylthio group on the phenyl ring thereof.

The reaction between the compound of the general formula (1e) and the compound of the general formula (7) is

carried out in a suitable solvent in the presence of a deoxidizing agent. As the deoxidizing agent, any of the deoxidizing agents to be used in the reaction between the compound (2) and the compound (3) in the above reaction step 1 may be used. As the solvent, conventional ones may be used over a wide range. For example, any solvent to be used in the reaction between the compound (2) and the compound (3) in the above reaction step 1 may be used. The ratio of the compound of the general formula (1e) to the compound of the general formula (7) is not particularly restricted but appropriately selected over a wide range. In usual, it is preferable to use the latter compound at least in an equimolar amount to the former, and preferably from 1 to 3 molar times as much as the former. This reaction smoothly proceeds at a temperature of from about 15 to 200°C, and preferably from about 30 to 80°C. It is usually completed within about 1 to 24 hours.

The compound of the present invention containing a carboxyl group can be obtained by hydrolyzing the ester corresponding thereto in a conventional manner. The following reaction is given by way of example.

Reaction Step 5:



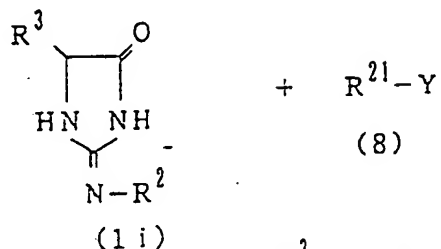
In the above formulae, R^1 , R^2 and Z have the same meaning as described above, R^{19} represents a group having an ester residue among the ones defined by R^a , and R^{20} represents a group having a carboxyl residue among the ones defined by R^a .

The compound of the general formula (1h) is produced by hydrolyzing the compound of the general formula (1g) in a suitable solvent in the presence of an alkali. Examples of the alkali include sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide. As the solvent, conventional ones may be used over a wide range. Examples thereof include methanol, ethanol, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran and water. The alkali is suitably used in an amount of 1 to 3 molar times as much as the compound of the general formula (1g). This hydrolysis smoothly proceeds

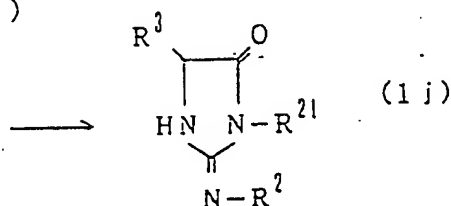
usually at a temperature of from about 15 to 200°C, and preferably from about 30 to 60°C. It is generally completed within 1 to 24 hours.

Reaction Step 6:

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In the above formulae, R^2 and R^3 have the same meaning as described above, and R^{21} represents a lower alkoxy-carbonyl-lower alkyl group or a phenyl-lower alkyl group which may have from 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group and a lower alkoxy group on the phenyl ring thereof.

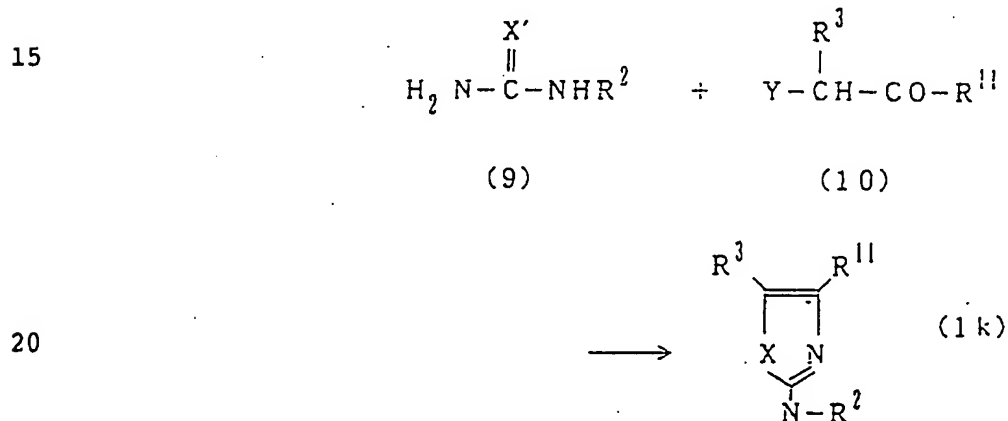
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The reaction between the compound of the general formula (1i) and the compound of the general formula (8) is carried out in a suitable solvent in the presence of a deoxidizing agent. As the deoxidizing agent, any of the deoxidizing agents to be used in the reaction between the compound (2) and the compound (3) in the above reaction step 1 may be used. The solvent may be selected from common ones

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over a wide range. For example, any of the solvents to be used in the reaction between the compound (2) and the compound (3) in the above reaction step 1 may be used. The ratio of the compound of the general formula (1i) to the compound of the general formula (8) is not particularly restricted but appropriately selected over a wide range. In usual, the latter compound is preferably used at least in an equimolar amount to, and preferably from 1 to 3 molar times as much as the former compound. This reaction smoothly proceeds at a temperature of from about 15 to 200°C, and preferably from about 60 to 100°C. It is generally completed within about 1 to 24 hours.

Reaction Step 7:

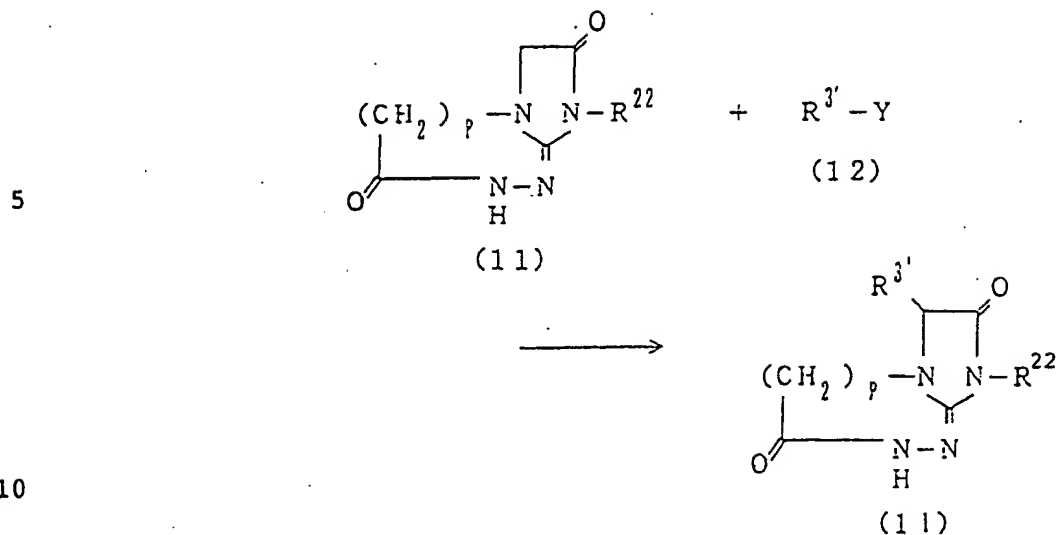


In the above formulae, R^2 , R^3 , R^{11} and Y have the same meaning as described above, and $=\text{X}'$ represents $=\text{S}$ or $=\text{NH}$.

The reaction between the compound of the general formula (9) and the compound of the general formula (10) is

carried out in a suitable solvent in the presence of a deoxidizing agent. As the deoxidizing agent, any of the deoxidizing agents to be used in the reaction between the compound (2) and the compound (3) in the above reaction step 1 may be used. The solvent may be selected from common ones over a wide range. For example, any of the solvents to be used in the reaction between the compound (2) and the compound (3) in the above reaction step 1 may be used. The ratio of the compound of the general formula (9) to the compound of the general formula (10) is not particularly restricted but appropriately selected over a wide range. In usual, the latter compound is preferably used at least in an equimolar amount to, and preferably from 1 to 3 molar times as much as the former compound. This reaction smoothly proceeds at a temperature of from about 15 to 200°C, and preferably from about 60 to 100°C. It is generally completed within about 1 to 24 hours.

Reaction Step 8:



In the above formulae, R^1 and Y have the same meaning as described above, $R^{3'}$ has the same meaning as R^3 except for a hydrogen atom, R^{22} represents a lower alkoxy carbonyl-lower alkyl group, a phenyl-lower alkyl group which may have from 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group and a lower alkoxy group on the phenyl ring thereof or a phenyl group which may have from 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group and a lower alkoxy group, and p is an integer of from 1 to 3.

The reaction between the compound of the general formula (11) and the compound of the general formula (12) is carried out in a suitable solvent in the presence of a strongly basic compound. Examples of the strongly basic compound include alkyl lithium compounds such as butyl lithium and t-butyl lithium. The solvent may be selected

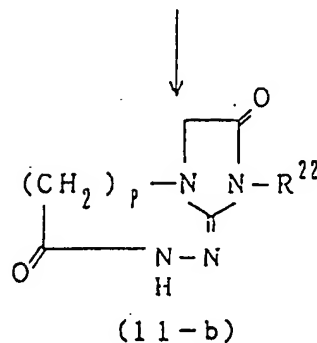
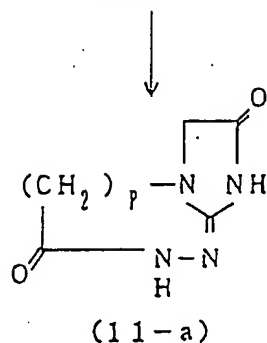
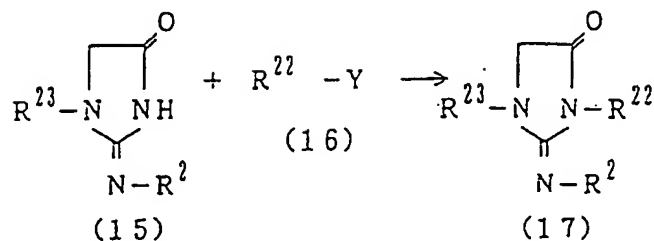
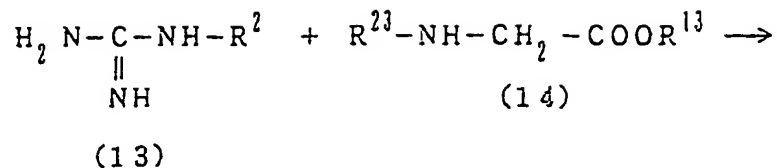
from conventional ones over a wide range. Examples thereof include ethers such as tetrahydrofuran, dioxane and diethyl ether, hydrocarbons such as hexane and hexamethylphosphoric triamide. Regarding the ratio of the compound of the general
5 formula (11) to the compound of the general formula (12), the latter compound is preferably used at least in an equimolar amount to, and preferably from 1 to 3 molar times as much as the former compound. This reaction smoothly proceeds at a temperature of from about -70 to 15°C, and preferably from
10 about -70 to -30°C. It is generally completed within about 1 to 24 hours.

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Reaction Step 9:



In the above formulae, R^2 , R^{13} , R^{22} , Y and p have the same meaning as described above, and R^{23} represents a lower alkoxy carbonyl-lower alkyl group.

The reaction between the compound of the general formula (13) and the compound of the general formula (14) is carried out under the same reaction conditions as those employed in the reaction between the compound (2) and the compound (3) in the above reaction step 1.

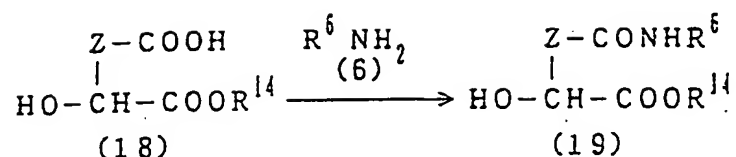
The reaction between the compound of the general formula (15) and the compound of the general formula (16) is carried out under the same reaction conditions as those

employed in the reaction between the compound (11) and the compound (8) in the above reaction step 6.

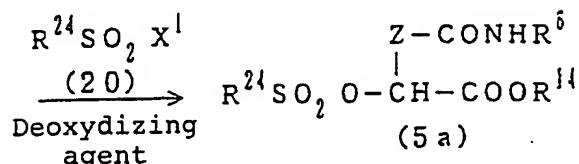
The reaction whereby the compound of the general formula (11) is obtained from the compound of the general formula (17) is carried out in the presence of an organic or inorganic, acidic compound. As the organic or inorganic, acidic compound, hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, trifluoroacetic acid, acetic acid or formic acid may be used. Among these compounds, diluted strong acids such as hydrochloric acid and sulfuric acid are particularly preferable. As the solvent, conventional solvents which are stable to acids may be used. Examples thereof include methanol, ethanol, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran and water. The acidic compound is generally used in an amount of from 1 to 20 molar times as much as the compound of the general formula (17). This reaction is carried out usually at a temperature of from about 30 to 120°C for about 5 to 60 minutes.

The compound of the general formula (5), which is used as the starting material in the above reaction step 2, wherein R^3 is $R^6NHCOZ-$ and Y is a lower alkanesulfonyloxy group may be produced by, for example, the following method.

Reaction Step 10:



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In the above formulae, R^6 , R^{14} and Z have the same meaning as described above, R^{24} represents a lower alkyl group, and X^1 represents a halogen atom.

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The reaction between the compound of the general formula (18) and the compound of the general formula (6) is carried out in a suitable solvent. Examples of the solvent include water, ethers such as tetrahydrofuran and dioxane, dimethylformamide and mixtures of these solvents. This reaction is carried out usually at a temperature of from about -10 to 40°C , and preferably at around room temperature. This reaction is usually completed within about 5 minutes to 1 hour.

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The reaction between the compound of the general formula (19) and the compound of the general formula (20) is carried out in a suitable solvent in the presence of a deoxidizing agent. Examples of the solvent include halogenated hydrocarbons such as dichloromethane, chloroform and carbon tetrachloride, aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene and toluene, ethers such as dioxane, tetrahydrofuran

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and diethyl ether, and mixtures of these solvents. As the deoxidizing agent, any of the deoxidizing agents to be used in the reaction between the compound (2) and the compound (3) in the above reaction step 1 may be used. This reaction is carried out usually at a temperature of from about -20 to 30°C, and preferably from -5 to 10°C. This reaction is usually completed within about 10 to 30 minutes. When the starting material (18) in this reaction is an optically active compound, the corresponding product (5a) can be obtained as an optically active compound, too.

The compounds of the general formula (1) include pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts thereof formed with acids or basic compounds. These salts can be easily formed by reacting an acid or a base with the compound of the present invention. The acids used for forming the salt include, for example, inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, hydrobromic acid, etc., and, organic acids such as oxalic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, benzoic acid, etc. Also, the basic compounds used for forming the salts include, for example, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, potassium hydrogencarbonate, etc.

When R¹¹ is a phenylcarbamoyl-lower alkyl group which may have 1 or 2 lower alkoxy groups on the phenyl ring thereof, it can be obtained by reacting a compound in which

the corresponding R¹¹ has a carboxy-lower alkyl group with phenylamine which may have 1 or 2 lower alkoxy groups on the phenyl ring thereof in the same manner as the amido bond-forming reaction in the reaction step 3.

5 The compound of the general formula (1) produced by each method described above and the salt thereof can be easily isolated from the reaction system and purified by a conventional separation means such as a distillation method, a recrystallization method, column chromatography, a
10 preparative thin-layer chromatography, a solvent extraction method, etc.

 The Maillard reaction inhibitor of the present invention is usually used in the form of a general pharmaceutical preparation. The preparation is prepared by
15 using a diluent or an excipient commonly employed in the art such as a filler, an extender, a binder, a humidifying agent, a disintegrating agent, a surface active agent, a lubricant, etc. As the pharmaceutical preparation, various forms can be
20 selected according to the purpose of the treatment. Typical examples thereof are tablets, pills, powders, liquids, suspensions, emulsions, granules, capsules, suppositories, injections (liquids, suspensions, etc.), ointments, etc. For
25 forming tablets, excipients such as lactose, sucrose, sodium chloride, glucose, urea, starch, calcium carbonate, kaolin, crystalline cellulose, silicic acid etc.; binders such as water, ethanol, propanol, simple syrup, a glucose solution, a

starch solution, a gelatin solution, carboxymethyl cellulose, shellac, methyl cellulose, potassium phosphate, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, etc.; disintegrating agents such as dry starch, sodium alginate, an agar powder, a laminaran powder, sodium hydrogencarbonate, calcium carbonate, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, sodium lauryl sulfate, stearic acid monoglyceride, starch, lactose, etc.; disintegration inhibitors such as sucrose, stearin, cacao butter, a hydrogenated oil etc.; absorption accelerators such as quaternary ammonium bases, sodium lauryl sulfate, etc.; moisture keeping agents such as glycerol, starch, etc.; absorbents such as starch, lactose, kaolin, bentonite, colloidal silicic acid, etc.; lubricants such as purified talc, stearates, a boric acid powder, polyethylene glycol, etc.; can be used as carriers. Furthermore, if necessary, the tablets may be applied with ordinary coating to form, for example, sugar-coated tablets, gelatin-coated tablets, enteric coated tablets, film-coated tablets, double coated tablets, and multilayer tablets. For forming pills, excipients such as glucose, lactose, starch, cacao butter, hardened vegetable oils, kaolin, talc, etc.; binders such as a gum arabic powder, a tragacanth rubber powder, gelatin, ethanol, etc.; disintegrating agents such as laminaran, agar, etc.; can be used as carriers. For forming suppositories, polyethylene glycol, cacao butter, higher alcohols, higher alcohol esters, gelatin, semi-synthetic glyceride, etc.; can

be used as carriers. The preparation of capsules is carried out by mixing the compound of the present invention with various carriers described above and filling the mixture in hard gelatin capsules, hard capsules, etc, in accordance with a conventional manner. In the case of preparing injections, liquids, emulsions, or suspensions are sterilized and preferably made as isotonic to blood. For preparing the injections, water, an aqueous lactic acid solution, ethanol, propylene glycol, ethoxylated isostearyl alcohol, polyoxy-ethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, etc., can be used as a diluent. In this case, for preparing an isotonic solution, a sufficient amount of sodium chloride, glucose, or glycerol may be incorporated in the pharmaceutical preparation or an ordinary dissolution aid, a buffer, a pain alleviating agent, etc., may be added thereto. Furthermore, if necessary, a coloring agent, a preservative, a perfume, a flavoring agent, a sweetening agent, etc. and other pharmaceutical agents may be incorporated in the pharmaceutical preparation. For forming pastes, creams and gels, white vaseline, paraffin, glycerol, a cellulose derivative, polyethylene glycol, silicone, bentonite, etc., can be used as a diluent.

The amount of the compound of the present invention to be contained in the pharmaceutical preparation of the present invention can be properly selected in a wide range without being limited but is usually from 1 to 70 % by weight in the pharmaceutical preparation.

Although there is no particular restriction on the administration method of the pharmaceutical preparation of the present invention, and the various methods can be selected according to the age, sex, and other conditions of patients, the state of the disease, and the form of the preparation, the pharmaceutical preparation is usually administered systemically or topically by oral or parenteral administration. For example, the compound of the preparation is orally administrated in the form of tablets, pills, liquids, suspensions, emulsions, granules or capsules or is administrated in the form of injections or as a mixture with other ordinary auxiliary liquid by intravenous injection, percutaneous injection, subcutaneous injection, or intraperitoneal injection. Further, the preparation can be administrated in the rectum as a suppository or can be applied as an ointment.

The dose of the pharmaceutical preparation of the present invention is properly selected according to the age, weight, conditions of disease, treatment effect, administration method, treating time, etc. of patients, but is usually administrated at a dose in the range of from about 0.1 to 100 mg per kg of body weight per day. The preparation may be administrated once to several times per day. As the matter of course, the dosage level changes by various conditions as discussed above. Thus, as the case may be, the

dosage may be less than the above-described range or over the range.

Now, the productions of the starting compounds are shown below as Referential Examples, the productions of the compounds for use in the present invention are shown below as Examples, and the pharmacological test results of these compounds and Preparation Examples are also shown below.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 1

Production of 2-benzylidenehydrazono-1-methoxycarbonylmethyl-imidazolidin-4-one:

To a methanol solution of sodium methoxide prepared by dissolving 2.30 g of metal sodium in 150 ml of methanol was added 5.70 g of benzylideneaminoguanidine, and, after stirring the mixture for one hour at room temperature, 11.35 g of iminodiacetic acid diethyl ester was added thereto, followed by refluxing under heating for 17 hours. After cooling the reaction mixture, water and chloroform were added thereto to distribute the mixture between aqueous and organic layers and, then, the aqueous layer was extracted three times with chloroform. The organic layer was combined with the extract. After drying over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was charged on silica gel column chromatography, followed by elution with a mixed solvent of chloroform and methanol (100 : 1 (v/v)). Thus 2.61 g of 2-benzylidene-

hydrazono-1-methoxycarbonylmethylimidazolidin-4-one was obtained.

m.p. 149 - 153°C.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ ppm:

5 3.77 (s, 3H),
 4.01 (s, 2H),
 4.23 (s, 2H),
 7.32 - 7.68 (m, 5H),
 8.26 (s, 1H).

10 REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 2

Production of 2-benzylidenehydrazono-3-ethoxycarbonylmethyl-1-methoxycarbonylmethylimidazolidin-4-one:

15 96 Milligrams of 60 % sodium hydride was suspended in 20 ml of dimethylformamide under ice-cooling and 254 mg of the 2-benzylidenehydrazono-1-methoxycarbonylmethylimidazolidin-4-one obtained in the above Referential Example 1 was slowly dropped thereto, followed by stirring at 80°C for one hour. After cooling the reaction mixture, water and chloroform were added thereto to distribute the mixture between aqueous and organic layers and, then, the aqueous layer was extracted three times with chloroform. The organic layer was combined with the extract. 20 After drying over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was recrystallized from chloroform/n-hexane. Thus 320 mg of 2- 25

benzylidenehydrazono-3-ethoxycarbonylmethyl-1-methoxy-carbonylmethylimidazolidin-4-one was obtained.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ ppm:

1.29 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H),

3.71 (s, 3H),

4.17 (q, J = 5.9 Hz, 2H),

4.14 (s, 2H),

4.41 (s, 2H),

4.71 (s, 2H),

7.25 - 7.60 (m, 5H),

8.13 (s, 1H).

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 3

Production of 7-ethoxycarbonylmethyl-1,4,5,7-tetraazabicyclo[4,3,0]nonan-5-en-3,8-dione:

To 230 mg of the 2-benzylidenehydrazono-3-ethoxycarbonylmethyl-1-methoxycarbonylmethylimidazolidin-4-one obtained in the above Referential Example 2 was added 10 ml of 0.5 N hydrochloric acid and the mixture was steam-distilled for 40 minutes. After cooling, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was charged on silica gel column chromatography, followed by elution with a mixed solvent of chloroform and ethyl acetate (1 : 2 (v/v)). Thus 60 mg of 7-ethoxycarbonylmethyl-1,4,5,7-tetraazabicyclo[4.3.0]nonan-5-en-3,8-dione was obtained.

m.p. 188 - 193°C.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.20 (t, J = 6.81 Hz, 3H),

3.98 (s, 2H),

4.04 (q, J = 6.91 Hz, 2H),

5 4.20 (s, 2H),

10.24 (s, 1H).

EXAMPLE 1

Production of 5-(4-benzyloxybenzyl)-2-isopropylidene-hydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one:

10 To a methanol solution of sodium methoxide prepared by dissolving 1.69 g of sodium metal in 60 ml of methanol was added 3.00 g of isopropylideneaminoguanidine sulfate, and, after stirring the mixture for one hour at room temperature, 11.83 g of O-benzyl-L-tyrosine methyl ester hydrochloride was
15 added thereto, followed by refluxing under heating for 6 hours. After cooling the reaction mixture to room temperature, the insoluble matters were filtered off and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography
20 (eluent: chloroform) and further recrystallized from ethanol. Thus 2.15 g of the above-mentioned target compound was obtained as white crystals.

m.p. 172 - 173°C.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

25 1.82,

1.92 (s, s, 6H),

2.8 - 3.0 (m, 2H),
4.15 - 4.30 (m, 1H),
5.04 (s, 2H),
6.90 (d, 2H),
7.10 (d, 2H),
7.25 - 7.50 (m, 5H).

EXAMPLE 2

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-methylimidazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 1 but substituting the O-benzyl-L-tyrosine methyl ester hydrochloride with L-alanine ethyl ester hydrochloride, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

m.p. 126 - 128°C.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.22 (d, 3H, J = 6.8 Hz),
1.89
1.94 (s, s, 6H),
3.96 (q, 1H, J = 6.8 Hz),
7.51 (s, 1H),
10.42 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 3

Production of 5-benzyl-2-isopropylidenehydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 1 but substituting the O-benzyl-L-tyrosine methyl

ester hydrochloride with L-phenylalanine ethyl ester hydrochloride, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

m.p. 148 - 149°C.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.84,
1.93 (s, s, 6H),
2.8 - 3.1 (m, 2H),
4.13 - 4.38 (m, 1H),
7.26 (s, 5H).

EXAMPLE 4

Production of 5-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazono-imidazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 1 but substituting the O-benzyl-L-tyrosine methyl ester hydrochloride with L-tyrosine ethyl ester hydrochloride, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

m.p. 218 - 219°C.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.85,
1.93 (s, s, 6H),
2.7 - 3.0 (m, 2H),
4.08 - 4.38 (m, 1H),
6.68 (d, 2H),
7.01 (d, 2H),

7.31 (s, 1H),
9.38 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 5

Production of 5-[4-(2,6-dichlorobenzyloxy)benzyl]-2-
isopropylidenehydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 1 but substituting the O-benzyl-L-tyrosine methyl
ester hydrochloride with O-2,6-dichlorobenzyl-L-tyrosine
ester hydrochloride, the above-mentioned target compound was
obtained.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ ppm:

1.99 (s, 3H),
2.05 (s, 3H),
2.75 (dd, 1H, J = 9.57, 14.19 Hz),
3.27 (dd, 1H, J = 3.30, 13.85 Hz),
4.17 (dd, 1H, J = 3.63, 9.56 Hz),
5.26 (d, 2H),
6.98 - 7.38 (m, 7H).

EXAMPLE 6

Production of 5-[4-(4-chlorobenzyloxy)benzyl]-2-isopropyl-
idenehydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 1 but substituting the O-benzyl-L-tyrosine methyl
ester hydrochloride with O-4-chlorobenzyl-L-tyrosine ethyl
ester hydrochloride, the above-mentioned target compound was
obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.82,
1.92 (2s, 6H),
2.85 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 13.86 Hz, J = 4.62 Hz),
2.95 (dd, 1H, J = 4.95 Hz),
4.20 (dd, 1H),
5.04 (s, 2H),
6.86 - 7.13 (m, 4H),
7.39 - 7.49 (m, 5H),
10.50 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 7

Production of 5-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazono-imidazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 1 but substituting the O-benzyl-L-tyrosine methyl ester hydrochloride with D-phenylglycine ethyl ester hydrochloride, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.92,
1.94 (2s, 6H),
4.85 (s, 1H),
6.69 - 7.17 (m, 4H),
7.98 (s, 1H),
9.57 (bs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 8

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-(4-phenylthio-
benzyl)imidazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 1 but substituting the O-benzyl-L-tyrosine methyl
ester hydrochloride with 4-phenylthiophenylalanine ethyl
ester hydrochloride, the above-mentioned target compound was
obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.99,
2.12 (2s, 6H),
3.09 (m, 2H),
4.66 (m, 1H),
7.20 - 7.37 (m, 9H).

EXAMPLE 9

Production of 5-[N-(4-ethoxycarbonylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-
2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

To a solution of 0.37 g of 5-carboxymethyl-2-
isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one synthesized in
accordance with the method described in JP-B-46-15936 and
0.26 g of ethyl 4-aminobenzoate in 10 ml of N,N-dimethyl-
formamide was added 0.27 g of 1-hydroxybenztriazole
hydrochloride. Subsequently, 0.34 g of 1-ethyl-3-(3'-
dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride was added
thereto and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for
16 hours. Then the reaction mixture was poured into a

mixture of 100 ml of 2 N hydrochloric acid with 100 ml of ethyl acetate. The organic phase thus separated was collected, washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After distilling off the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: methylene chloride : methanol = 9 : 1). Thus 0.37 g of the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.31 (t, 3H, J = 7.26 Hz);
1.93 (s, 3H),
1.95 (s, 3H),
2.93 (dd, 1H, J = 9.23, 16.82 Hz),
3.20 (dd, 1H, J = 3.96, 16.5 Hz),
4.24 - 4.36 (m, 3H),
7.69 (d, 2H, J = 8.90 Hz),
7.92 (d, 2H, J = 8.91 Hz),
10.46 (s, 1H),
11.71 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 10

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-(N-propylcarbamoyl-methyl)thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with propylamine, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

0.83 (t, 3H, J = 7.26 Hz),
1.36 - 1.44 (m, 2H),
1.94 (brs, 6H),
2.56 (dd, 1H, J = 10.23, 16.17 Hz),
2.86 - 3.05 (m, 3H),
4.21 (dd, 1H, J = 3.63, 9.9 Hz),
7.99 (t, 1H, J = 5.61 Hz),
11.59 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 11

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(2-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolin-3-yl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with 3-amino-3,4-dihydroquinolin-2(1H)-one, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.95 (s, 3H),
1.94 (s, 3H),
2.51 - 3.32 (m, 4H),
4.23 - 4.27 (m, 1H),
4.41 - 4.51 (m, 1H),
6.86 - 7.22 (m, 4H),
8.43 (m, 1H),
10.34 (d, 1H, J = 2.31 Hz),
11.66 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 12

Production of 5-(N-cyclohexylcarbamoylmethyl)-2-iso-propylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with cyclohexylamine, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.10 - 1.74 (m, 10H),

1.94 (s, 6H),

2.53 (dd, 1H),

2.87 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 16.17 Hz, J = 3.96 Hz),

3.49 (m, 1H),

4.20 (dd, 1H, J = 10.06 Hz),

7.90 (d, 1H, J = 7.92 Hz),

11.62 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 13

Production of 5-(N-ethoxycarbonylmethylcarbamoylmethyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with glycine ethyl ester, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.20 (t, 3H),

1.94 (s, 6H),

2.68 (dd, 1H, $J_{\text{gem}} = 16.49$ Hz, $J = 6.26$ Hz),
2.97 (dd, 1H, $J = 3.63$ Hz),
3.83 (dd, 2H),
4.09 (q, 2H),
4.21 (dd, 1H),
8.50 (t, 1H, $J = 5.94$ Hz),
11.66 (s, 1H).

EXAMPLE 14

Production of 5-[N-(4-carboxyphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

2.73 Grams of 5-[N-(4-ethoxycarbonylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one produced in the above Example 9 was dissolved in 30 ml of dioxane. After adding 6.46 ml of 2 N sodium hydroxide, the mixture was heated to 50°C. After 1 hour, the solvent was distilled off. The residue was dissolved in 100 ml of water and adjusted to pH 2 with 2 N hydrochloric acid. The crystals thus formed were recovered by filtration and thus 2.02 g of the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO- d_6):

1.94 (s, 3H),
1.95 (s, 3H),
2.92 (dd, 1H, $J = 9.23, 16.82$ Hz),
3.19 (dd, 1H, $J = 3.96, 16.83$ Hz),
4.34 (dd, 1H, $J = 4.04, 9.23$ Hz),
7.67 (d, 2H, $J = 8.90$ Hz),

7.89 (d, 2H, J = 8.58 Hz),
10.43 (s, 1H).

EXAMPLE 15

Production of 5-carboxymethyl-3-ethoxycarbonylmethyl-2-
isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

1.15 Gram of 5-carboxymethyl-2-
isopropylidenehydrazono-thiazolidin-4-one was dissolved in 30
ml of dimethylformamide and 0.24 g of 60 % sodium hydride was
added thereto in portions under ice-cooling. After 30
minutes, 0.74 g of ethyl chloroacetate was added and the
mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 hours. The
reaction mixture was poured into 200 ml of ice water and
extracted with 200 ml of ethyl acetate. The organic layer
was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and then the solvent
was distilled off. The residue was purified by silica gel
column chromatography (eluent: hexane : ethyl acetate = 1 :
1). Thus 0.36 g of the above-mentioned target compound was
obtained.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ ppm:

1.29 (t, 3H, J = 6.92 Hz),
2.02 (s, 3H),
2.04 (s, 3H),
2.97 (dd, 1H, J = 9.9, 17.48 Hz),
3.35 (dd, 1H, J = 3.63, 17.82 Hz),
4.23 (q, 2H, J = 7.26 Hz),
4.31 (dd, 1H, J = 3.63, 9.9 Hz),

4.66 (s, 2H).

EXAMPLE 16

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-3-phenylthiazolidin-4-one:

5 0.19 Gram of acetone 4-phenyl-3-thiosemicarbazone was dissolved in 7 ml of ethanol and 0.13 g of ethyl chloroacetate and 0.09 g of sodium acetate were successively added thereto. After refluxing under heating for 15 hours, the mixture was allowed to cool and the crystals thus
10 precipitated were recovered by filtration. Thus 0.13 g of the above-mentioned target compound was obtained as a white product.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.74 (s, 3H),
15 1.93 (s, 3H),
4.03 (s, 2H),
7.32 - 7.53 (m, 5H).

EXAMPLE 17

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazino-4-methylthiazole:

20 0.79 Gram of acetone thiosemicarbazone was dissolved in 20 ml of ethanol and 0.69 g of chloroacetone and 0.59 g of sodium acetate were successively added thereto. After refluxing under heating for 3 hours, the mixture was allowed to cool. Then the insoluble matters were filtered off and
25 the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography

(eluent: methylene chloride : methanol = 10 : 1). Thus 0.18 g of the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ ppm:

1.91 (s, 3H),

5 2.04 (s, 3H),

2.23 (s, 3H),

6.13 (s, 1H).

EXAMPLE 18

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazino-4-phenylthiazole:

10 By following the similar procedure to the above Example 17 but substituting the chloroacetone with 2-bromoacetophenone, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

15 1.94 (s, 3H),

1.96 (s, 3H),

7.21 (s, 1H),

7.25 - 7.42 (m, 3H),

7.84 - 7.87 (m, 2H),

20 10.95 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 19

Production of 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazino-thiazole:

25 By following the similar procedure to the above Example 17 but substituting the chloroacetone with 2-bromo-

4'-chloroacetophenone, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ ppm:

1.76 (s, 3H),
2.01 (s, 3H),
6.81 (s, 1H),
7.30 - 7.36 (m, 2H),
7.66 - 7.73 (m, 2H),
8.99 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 20

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazino-4-(4-phenylthiophenyl)thiazole:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 17 but substituting the chloroacetone with 2-bromo-4'-phenylthioacetophenone, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ ppm:

1.83 (s, 3H),
2.03 (s, 3H),
6.83 (s, 1H),
7.22 - 7.36 (m, 7H),
7.68 - 7.72 (m, 2H),
8.67 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 21

Production of 4-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-2-isopropylidene-hydrazinothiazole:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 17 but substituting the chloroacetone with 2-chloro-
3',4'-dihydroxyacetophenone, the above-mentioned target
compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.92 (s, 3H),

1.94 (s, 3H),

6.73 (d, 1H, J = 8.25 Hz),

6.85 (s, 1H),

7.12 (d, 1H, J = 7.82 Hz),

7.23 (s, 1H),

10.52 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 22

Production of 4-[4-(4-chlorobenzyloxy)phenyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazinothiazole:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 17 but substituting the chloroacetone with 4-(4-chlorobenzyloxy)phenacyl bromide, the above-mentioned target
compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.89 (s, 3H),

1.93 (s, 3H),

5.12 (s, 2H),

6.99 - 7.05 (m, 3H),
7.43 - 7.58 (m, 4H),
7.75 - 7.89 (m, 2H),
10.58 (s, 1H).

5 EXAMPLE 23

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazino-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-
benzothiazole:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 17 but substituting the chloroacetone with 2-
10 chlorocyclohexanone, the above-mentioned target compound was
obtained.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ ppm:

1.73 - 1.84 (m, 4H),
1.87 (s, 3H),
15 2.02 (s, 3H),
2.53 - 2.61 (m, 4H).

EXAMPLE 24

Production of 3-benzyl-5-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-2-isopropylidene-
hydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one:

20 0.26 Gram of 5-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-2-isopropylidene-
hydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one produced in the above Example 4
was dissolved in 5 ml of N,N-dimethylformamide. Then 0.18 g
of benzyl bromide and 0.07 g of potassium carbonate were
added thereto and the mixture was heated in an oil bath at
25 80°C for 8 hours. The reaction mixture was poured into 50 ml
of ice water and extracted with 100 ml of ethyl acetate. The

organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: chloroform : methanol = 10 : 1). Thus 0.11 g of the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR(CDCl₃) δ ppm:

1.95 (s, 3H),
1.96 (s, 3H),
2.77 (dd, 1H, J = 7.92 Hz, 13.86 Hz),
3.12 (dd, 1H, J = 3.96 Hz, 14.18 Hz),
4.23 (dd, 1H, J = 3.63 Hz, 7.92 Hz),
4.70 (d, 2H, J = 2.64 Hz),
6.61 - 6.64 (m, 2H),
6.96 - 6.99 (m, 2H),
7.22 - 7.28 (m, 5H).

EXAMPLE 25

Production of 5-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazo-3-(4-methoxybenzyl)imidazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 24 but substituting the benzyl bromide with p-methoxybenzyl chloride, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ ppm:

1.96 (s, 3H),
1.99 (s, 3H),
2.75 (dd, 1H, J = 7.92 Hz, 13.86 Hz),

3.09 (dd, 1H, J = 3.95 Hz, 14.18 Hz),
4.21 (dd, 1H, J = 3.63 Hz, 7.92 Hz),
4.61 (d, 2H, J = 2.97 Hz),
6.59 (d, 2H, J = 8.58 Hz),
5 6.79 (d, 2H, J = 8.57 Hz),
6.95 (d, 2H, J = 8.25 Hz),
7.23 (d, 2H, J = 8.57 Hz).

EXAMPLE 26

Production of 5-(4-benzyloxybenzyl)-2-isopropylidene-
10 hydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

1.28 Gram of ethyl 3-(4-benzyloxyphenyl)-2-
chloropropionate was dissolved in 20 ml of ethanol. After
adding 0.63 g of acetone thiosemicarbazone and 0.40 g of
sodium acetate, the mixture was refluxed under heating for 20
15 hours. Then the reaction mixture was concentrated under
reduced pressure. After adding 50 ml of water, the mixture
was extracted with 100 ml of ethyl acetate. The extract was
dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and the solvent was
distilled off under reduced pressure. Then the residue was
20 purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: hexane
: ethyl acetate = 1 : 1). Thus 0.4 g of the above-mentioned
target compound was obtained.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ ppm:

1.99 (s, 3H),
25 2.02 (s, 3H),
2.94 (dd, 1H, J = 10.23, 14.19 Hz),

3.48 (dd, 1H, J = 3.63, 14.19 Hz),
4.21 (dd, 1H, J = 3.63, 10.23 Hz),
5.04 (s, 2H),
6.90 - 7.41 (m, 9H).

5 EXAMPLE 27

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-(4-methylthiobenzyl)thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 26 but substituting the ethyl 3-(4-benzyloxyphenyl)-
10 2-chloropropionate with ethyl 2-chloro-3-(4-methylthio-
phenyl)propionate, the above-mentioned target compound was
obtained.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ ppm:

1.99 (s, 3H),
15 2.02 (s, 3H),
2.47 (s, 3H),
2.95 (dd, 1H, J = 10.23, 14.19 Hz),
3.49 (dd, 1H, J = 3.96, 14.19 Hz),
4.22 (dd, 1H, J = 3.63, 10.23 Hz),
20 10.04 (brs, 1H),
7.15 - 7.21 (m, 4H).

EXAMPLE 28

Production of 9-benzyloxymethyl-1,4,5,7-tetraazabicyclo-
[4,3,0]nonan-5-en-3,8-dione:

25 0.21 Gram of 1,4,5,7-tetraazabicyclo[4,3,0]nonan-5-
en-3,8-dione, which was a material obtained in the same

manner as the one described in Referential Example 3, was suspended in a mixture of 4 ml of tetrahydrofuran with 1 ml of hexamethylphosphorictriamide. Then 2.86 ml of a 1.6 M solution of butyl lithium in hexane was added dropwise thereto under cooling in a dry ice/acetone bath and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 2 hours. To this reaction mixture was dropped a solution of 0.28 ml of benzylchloromethyl ether in 1 ml of hexamethylphosphoric-tri-
10 amide. Then the reaction mixture was stirred under cooling at -30 to -40°C for one hour and further under ice-cooling for 90 minutes. After adding 20 ml of 1 N hydrochloric acid, the reaction mixture was extracted with 80 ml of ethyl acetate. The extract was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The
15 residue was purified by preparative silica gel thin-layer chromatography (developer: chloroform : methanol = 10 : 1). Thus 0.05 g of the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

20 3.65 - 3.80 (m, 4H),
 4.07 - 4.08 (m, 1H),
 4.52 (s, 2H),
 7.23 - 7.39 (m, 5H),
 10.15 (d, 1H),
25 11.13 (brs., 1H).

EXAMPLE 29

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-(4-nitrobenzyl)-imidazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 1 but substituting the O-benzyl-L-tyrosine methyl ester hydrochloride with 4-nitrophenylalanine ethyl ester hydrochloride, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.82,
1.92 (s, s, 6H),
3.06 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 13.70, J = 4.83 Hz),
3.154 (dd, 1H),
4.32 (t, 1H),
7.48 (d, 2H),
8.14 (d, 2H),
7.63 (brs, 1H),
10.62 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 30

Production of 5-[4-(cyclohexylmethoxy)benzyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonoimidazolin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 1 but substituting the O-benzyl-L-tyrosine methyl ester hydrochloride with O-cyclohexylmethyl-L-tyrosine ethyl ester hydrochloride, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

2.83 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 14.02 Hz, J = 4.78 Hz),
2.93 (dd, 1H),
3.71 (d, 2H, J = 5.94 Hz),
4.18 (t, 1H),
6.78 (d, 2H),
7.08 (d, 2H),
7.39 (brs, 1H),
10.50 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 31

Production of 5-4-(benzylbenzyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazono-imidazolin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 1 but substituting the O-benzyl-L-tyrosine methyl ester hydrochloride with 4-benzylphenylalanine ethyl ester hydrochloride, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.99,
2.13 (2s, 6H),
3.03 (m, 2H),
3.83 (dd, 2H),
4.65 (t, 1H),
6.99 - 7.30 (m, 10H),
12.15 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 32

Production of 5-[4-(4-chlorobenzoylamino)benzyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one:

In 40 ml of ethanol and in the presence of 20 mg of 10 % palladium carbon, 200 mg of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-(4-nitrobenzyl)imidazolidin-4-one produced in the above Example 29 was catalytically reduced by using Pearl's device at room temperature under pressure of 3 kg/cm². After 3 hours, the catalyst was filtered off and the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. Then the residue was dissolved in 10 ml of chloroform and 0.1 ml of triethylamine was added thereto. To the resulting mixture was dropped 0.1 ml of 4-chlorobenzoyl chloride under ice-cooling. After stirring at room temperature for 2 hours, the mixture was successively washed with 1 % hydrochloric acid and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After distilling off the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (developer: chloroform : methanol = 8 : 2). Thus 50 mg of the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.82,

1.92 (s, s, 6H),

2.93,

2.98 (dd, dd, 2H),

4.23 (m, 1H),
7.15 - 7.98 (m, 4H),
7.53 - 7.64 (m, 4H),
10.24 (brs, 1H).

5 EXAMPLE 33

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-(N-phenylcarbamoyl-methyl)thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with
10 aniline, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.93,
1.95 (2s, 6H),
2.87 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 16.5 Hz, J = 9.57 Hz),
15 3.16 (dd, 1H, J = 3.95 Hz),
4.33 (dd, 1H),
7.0 - 7.6 (m, 5H),
10.11 (brs, 1H),
11.70 (brs, 1H).

20 EXAMPLE 34

Production of 5-(N-isopropylcarbamoylmethyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with
25 isopropylamine, the above-mentioned target compound was
obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.03,
1.05 (2s, 6H),
1.94 (s, 6H),
5 2.86 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 16.2 Hz, J = 3.63 Hz),
3.15 (dd, 1H),
3.81 (m, 1H),
4.20 (dd, 1H, J = 9.9 Hz),
7.90 (d, 1H),
10 11.64 (s, 1H).

EXAMPLE 35

Production of 5-(N-benzylcarbamoylmethyl)-2-isopropylidene-hydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
15 Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with
benzylamine, the above-mentioned target compound was
obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.94
20 1.95 (2s, 6H),
2.67 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 16.2 Hz, J = 9.6 Hz),
2.97 (dd, 1H, J = 4.0 Hz),
4.25 (m, 3H),
7.27 (m, 5H),
25 8.54 (t, 1H, J = 5.9 Hz),
11.65 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 36

Production of 5-[4-(4-chlorophenylthio)benzyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

A mixture comprising 0.68 g of methyl 2-chloro-3-[4-(4-chlorophenylthio)phenyl] propionate, 0.32 g of acetone thiosemicarbazone, 0.20 g of sodium acetate and 20 ml of ethanol was refluxed under heating for 24 hours. After allowing to cool, the insoluble matters were filtered off and the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: hexane : ethyl acetate = 2 : 1). Thus 0.25 g of the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR(CDCl₃) δ ppm:

1.99 (s, 3H),
2.07 (s, 3H),
3.00 (dd, 1H, J = 10.23, 14.19 Hz),
3.52 (dd, 1H, J = 3.63, 14.19 Hz),
4.22 (dd, 1H, J = 3.63, 10.23 Hz),
7.18 - 7.35 (m, 4H).

EXAMPLE 37

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(2-methoxycarbonyl-4-methylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with methyl 2-amino-5-methylbenzoate, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.93,
1.94 (2s, 6H),
2.31 (s, 3H),
5 2.96 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 16.49 Hz, J = 9.24 Hz),
3.18 (dd, 1H, J = 3.63 Hz),
3.83 (s, 3H),
4.31 (dd, 1H),
7.39 - 7.96 (m, 3H, phenyl),
10 10.44 (brs, 1H),
11.70 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 38

Production of 5-[N-(2-carboxy-4-methylphenyl)carbamoyl-methyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

15 By following the similar procedure to the above Example 14 but using 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(2-methoxycarbonyl-4-methylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one as a starting material, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

20 NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.93,
1.95 (2s, 6H),
2.30 (s, 3H),
3.00 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 16.49 Hz, J = 8.91 Hz),
25 3.19 (dd, 1H, J = 3.96 Hz),
4.32 (dd, 1H),

7.38 (d, 1H),
7.78 (d, 1H),
8.25 (s, 1H),
11.07 (brs, 1H).

5 EXAMPLE 39

Production of 5-(N-carboxymethylcarbamoylmethyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 14 but using 5-(N-ethoxycarbonylmethylcarbamoylmethyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one obtained
10 in Example 13 as a starting material, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.94 (s, 6H),
15 2.61 (dd, 2H, J_{gem} = 9.90 Hz, J = 3.30 Hz),
4.07 (dd, 1H),
4.20,
4.25 (2dd, 2H),
8.24 (t, 1H).

20 EXAMPLE 40

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(4-methylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with p-toluidine, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.
25

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.93,
1.94 (2s, 6H),
2.24 (s, 3H),
2.83 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 16.49 Hz, J = 9.57 Hz),
3.13 (dd, 1H, J = 3.63 Hz),
4.32 (dd, 1H),
7.09, 7.44 (2d, 4H),
10.00 (brs, 1H),
11.67 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 41

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[4-(3-pyridyl-methoxy)benzyl]thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 26 but substituting the ethyl 3-(4-benzyloxyphenyl)-2-chloropropionate with methyl 2-chloro-3-[4-(3-pyridyl-methoxy)phenyl]propionate, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.91 (s, 6H),
2.91 (dd, 1H, J = 14.19 Hz, J = 9.57 Hz),
4.46 (dd, 1H, J = 4.29 Hz, J = 9.24 Hz),
5.12 (s, 2H),
6.97 (d, 2H, J = 8.58 Hz),
7.18 (d, 2H, J = 8.58 Hz),
7.40 - 7.45 (m, 1H),

7.84 - 7.89 (m, 1H),
8.53 - 8.56 (m, 1H),
8.66 (d, 1H, J = 1.65 Hz),
11.68 (s, 1H).

5 EXAMPLE 42

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[4-(2-phenyl-ethoxy)benzyl]imidazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 1 but substituting the O-benzyl-L-tyrosine methyl ester hydrochloride with O-2-phenethyltyrosine methyl ester,
10 the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ ppm:

1.93 (s, 3H),
2.01 (s, 3H),
15 2.72 (dd, 1H, J = 8.91 Hz, J = 14.19 Hz),
3.05 (t, 2H, J = 6.93 Hz),
3.16 (dd, 1H, J = 3.63 Hz, J = 14.19 Hz),
4.10 (dd, 1H, J = 7.26 Hz, J = 11.22 Hz),
4.11 (t, 2H, J = 6.93 Hz),
20 6.81 (d, 2H, J = 8.58 Hz),
7.10 (d, 2H, J = 8.58 Hz),
7.18 - 7.32 (m, 5H).

25

EXAMPLE 43

Production of 5-(3-indolylmethyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazono-imidazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 1 but substituting the O-benzyl-L-tyrosine methyl ester hydrochloride with L-tryptophane methyl ester hydrochloride, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.80 (s, 3H),
1.90 (s, 3H),
3.00 - 3.16 (m, 2H),
4.23 (t, 1H, J = 4.29 Hz),
6.91 - 7.06 (m, 2H),
7.11 (s, 1H),
7.31 (s, 1H),
7.29 (d, 1H, J = 8.01 Hz),
7.56 (d, 1H, J = 7.92 Hz),
10.48 (brs, 1H),
10.82 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 44

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[4-(2-thienyl-methoxy)benzyl]imidazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 1 but substituting the O-benzyl-L-tyrosine methyl

ester hydrochloride with O-2-thienylmethyl-L-tyrosine ethyl ester, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.82,
1.92 (2s, 6H),
2.85 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 13.86 Hz, J = 4.62 Hz),
2.95 (dd, 1H, J = 4.95 Hz),
4.19 (t, 1H),
5.22 (s, 2H),
6.87 - 7.55 (m, 7H),
7.54 (d, 1H),
10.52 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 45

Production of 5-(5-hydroxy-3-indolylmethyl)-2-isopropylidene-hydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 1 but substituting the O-benzyl-L-tyrosine methyl ester hydrochloride with DL-5-hydroxytryptophane methyl ester hydrochloride, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.82 (s, 3H),
1.91 (s, 3H),
2.93 (dd, 1H, J = 5.27 Hz, 14.84 Hz),
3.04 (dd, 1H, J = 4.62 Hz, 14.85 Hz),
4.19 (t, 1H, J = 4.95 Hz),

6.57 (dd, 1H, J = 2.31 Hz, 8.58 Hz),
6.86 (d, 1H, J = 1.98 Hz),
7.02 (d, 1H, J = 2.31 Hz),
7.27 (s, 1H),
8.58 (brs, 1H),
10.51 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 46

Production of 5-(3,4-dihydroxybenzyl)-2-isopropylidene-hydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 1 but substituting the O-benzyl-L-tyrosine methyl ester hydrochloride with DL-3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)alanine ethyl ester hydrochloride, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.83 (s, 3H),
1.91 (s, 3H),
2.71 (dd, 1H, J = 4.95 Hz, 13.86 Hz),
2.83 (dd, 1H, J = 4.95 Hz, 13.85 Hz),
4.12 (t, 1H, J = 4.29 Hz),
6.44 (dd, 1H, J = 1.98 Hz, 7.92 Hz),
6.57 - 6.59 (m, 2H),
7.24 (brs, 1H),
7.47 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 47

Production of 5-[N-(3,4-difluorophenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with 3,4-difluoroaniline, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.94,

1.95 (2s, 6H),

2.89 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 16.50 Hz, J = 9.24 Hz),

3.15 (dd, 1H, J = 3.96 Hz),

4.33 (dd, 1H),

7.23 - 7.79 (m, 3H),

10.37 (brs, 1H),

11.72 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 48

Production of 5-[N-(4-benzyloxyphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with 4-benzyloxyaniline, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

2.08,

2.09 (2s, 6H),

2.97 (dd, 1H, $J_{\text{gem}} = 16.50 \text{ Hz}$, $J = 9.57 \text{ Hz}$),
3.27 (dd, 1H, $J = 3.96 \text{ Hz}$),
4.46 (dd, 1H),
5.21 (s, 2H),
5 7.09 - 7.63 (m, 9H),
10.12 (brs, 1H),
11.82 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 49

Production of 5-[N-(4-chlorophenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-
10 isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with 4-
chloroaniline, the above-mentioned target compound was
obtained.

15 NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ ppm:

1.93,
1.94 (2s, 6H),
2.87 (dd, 1H, $J_{\text{gem}} = 16.50 \text{ Hz}$, $J = 9.57 \text{ Hz}$),
3.15 (dd, 1H, $J = 3.95 \text{ Hz}$),
20 4.32 (dd, 1H),
7.36,
7.58 (2d, 4H),
10.25 (brs, 1H),
11.69 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 50

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(4-methoxy-phenyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with p-
anisidine, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.93

1.94 (2s, 6H),

2.82 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 16.16 Hz, J = 9.57 Hz),

3.11 (dd, 1H, J = 3.96 Hz),

3.72 (s, 3H),

4.31 (dd, 1H),

6.87,

7.86 (2d, 4H),

9.97 (brs, 1H),

11.69 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 51

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(4-methylthio-phenyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with 4-
methylthioaniline, the above-mentioned target compound was
obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.93,

1.95 (2s, 6H),
2.44 (s, 3H),
2.85 (dd, 1H, $J_{\text{gem}} = 16.49 \text{ Hz}$, $J = 9.24 \text{ Hz}$),
3.14 (dd, 1H, $J = 3.95 \text{ Hz}$),
5 4.31 (dd, 1H),
7.22 (d, 2H),
7.52 (d, 2H),
10.11 (brs, 1H),
11.68 (brs, 1H).

10 EXAMPLE 52

Production of 5-[N-(4-bromophenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with 4-
15 bromoaniline, the above-mentioned target compound was
obtained.

NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ ppm:

1.93,
1.94 (2s, 6H),
20 2.87 (dd, 1H, $J_{\text{gem}} = 16.50 \text{ Hz}$, $J = 9.24 \text{ Hz}$),
3.15 (dd, 1H, $J = 3.95 \text{ Hz}$),
4.33 (m, 1H),
7.46 - 7.56 (m, 4H),
10.25 (brs, 1H),
25 11.69 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 53

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(3,4,5-trichloro-phenyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with 3,4,5-trichloroaniline, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.94,
1.95 (2s, 6H),
2.94 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 16.83 Hz, J = 8.90 Hz),
3.16 (dd, 1H, J = 3.96 Hz),
4.33 (dd, 1H),
7.82 (s, 2H),
10.54 (brs, 1H),
11.71 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 54

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with 3,4-methylenedioxyaniline, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.94,
1.95 (2s, 6H),

2.83 (dd, 1H, $J_{\text{gem}} = 16.33 \text{ Hz}$, $J = 9.40 \text{ Hz}$),
3.12 (dd, 1H, $J = 3.80 \text{ Hz}$),
4.31 (dd, 1H),
5.97 (s, 2H),
5 6.82 - 6.97 (m, 3H),
7.28 (s, 1H),
10.17 (s, 1H).

EXAMPLE 55

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(1-naphthyl)-
10 carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with 1-
naphthylamine, the above-mentioned target compound was
obtained.

15 NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ ppm:

1.95 (s, 6H),
3.03 (dd, 1H, $J_{\text{gem}} = 16.17 \text{ Hz}$, $J = 9.57 \text{ Hz}$),
4.39 (dd, 1H, $J = 3.63 \text{ Hz}$),
7.46 - 8.12 (m, 7H),
20 10.10 (brs, 1H),
11.71 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 56

Production of 5-[N-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-
isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

25 By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with

3,5-dichloroaniline, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.94,
1.95 (2s, 6H),
2.92 (dd, 1H, Jgem = 16.82 Hz, J = 8.91 Hz),
3.16 (dd, 1H, J = 3.96 Hz),
4.33 (dd, 1H),
7.28 (t, 1H),
7.61 (s, 1H),
7.62 (s, 1H),
10.47 (s, 1H),
11.72 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 57

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-(N-methyl-N-phenyl-carbamoylmethyl)thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with N-methylaniline, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ ppm:

1.98,
2.02 (2s, 6H),
2.55 (dd, 1H, Jgem = 17.16 Hz, J = 10.56 Hz),
2.99 (dd, 1H, J = 3.30 Hz),
3.29 (s, 3H),

4.29 (dd, 1H),
7.16 - 7.45 (m, 5H).

EXAMPLE 58

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(3-pyridyl-
methyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with 3-
aminomethylpyridine, the above-mentioned target compound was
obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.94 (2s, 6H),
2.68 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 16.17 Hz, J = 9.57 Hz),
2.98 (dd, 1H, J = 3.96 Hz),
4.26 (dd, 1H),
4.31 (d, 2H, J = 5.94 Hz),
7.32 - 8.48 (m, 4H),
8.61 (t, 1H),
11.66 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 59

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(3-imidazol-1-
yl)propylcarbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with 1-
(3-aminopropyl)imidazole, the above-mentioned target compound
was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.76 - 1.99 (m, 8H),

2.60 (dd, 1H, J = 9.57 Hz, J = 14.84 Hz),

2.90 (dd, 1H, J = 3.96 Hz, J = 15.84 Hz),

5 3.00 - 3.48 (m, 2H),

3.96 (t, 2H, J = 6.93 Hz),

4.24 (dd, 1H, J = 3.96 Hz, J = 9.24 Hz),

6.88 (s, 1H),

7.16 (s, 1H),

10 7.61 (s, 1H),

8.10 (t, 1H, J = 5.28 Hz),

11.65 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 60

15 Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-(N-morpholino-carbamoylmethyl)thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with N-aminomorpholine, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

20 NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.93,

1.94 (2s, 6H),

2.72 (m, 4H),

2.82 (m, 1H),

25 2.85 (m, 1H),

3.60 (m, 4H),

4.19 (m, 1H),
8.77,
9.10 (2s, 1H),
11.64 (brs, 1H).

5 EXAMPLE 61

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(2-thienyl-
methyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with 2-
10 thienylmethylamine, the above-mentioned target compound was
obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.94 (2s, 6H),
2.62 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 16.16 Hz, J = 9.90 Hz),
15 2.94 (dd, 1H, J = 3.63 Hz),
4.24 (dd, 1H),
4.43 (m, 2H),
6.93 - 7.40 (m, 3H),
8.64 (t, 1H),
20 11.64 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 62

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(4-morpholino-
phenyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
25 Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with 4-

morpholinoaniline, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.93,

1.94 (2s, 6H),

2.81 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 16.16 Hz, J = 9.57 Hz),

3.03 (m, 4H),

3.11 (dd, 1H, J = 3.63 Hz),

3.72 (m, 4H),

4.30 (dd, 1H),

6.88,

7.42 (2d, 4H, phenyl),

9.90 (s, 1H),

11.67 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 63

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazino-4-(3-pyridyl)thiazole:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 17 but substituting the chloroacetone with 3-bromoacetylpyridine, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.94,

1.96 (2s, 6H),

7.40 - 9.03 (m, 4H, pyridyl),

10.74 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 64

Production of 4-(4-carboxyphenyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazino-thiazole:

By following the similar procedure to the above
5 Example 17 but substituting the chloroacetone with 4-bromoacetylbenzoic acid, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.94,
10 1.96 (2s, 6H),
7.43 (s, 1H),
7.96 (d, 4H, phenyl).

EXAMPLE 65

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(1-phenylethyl)-
15 carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with α-methylbenzylamine, the above-mentioned target compound was
obtained.

20 NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.32,
1.35 (2s, 3H),
1.93,
1.94 (2s, 6H),
25 2.56 - 2.68 (m, 1H),
2.92 - 3.00 (m, 1H),

4.18 - 4.22 (m, 1H),
4.88 - 4.93 (m, 1H),
7.20 - 7.31 (m, 5H, phenyl),
8.46 - 8.49 (m, 1H),
11.62 (brs, 1H).

5

EXAMPLE 66

Production of 5-(4-benzyloxybenzyl)-2-hydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one:

To 5.3 g of 5-(4-benzyloxybenzyl)-2-isopropylidene-hydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one produced in the above Example 1 was added 54 ml of 0.5 N hydrochloric acid and the obtained mixture was steam-distilled for 15 minutes. Then the reaction mixture was cooled and the white crystals thus precipitated were recovered by filtration. Thus 4.6 g of the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

15

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

2.92 - 3.07 (m, 2H),
4.51 - 4.60 (brt, 1H),
5.05 (s, 2H),
6.92 (d, 2H, J = 8.57 Hz),
7.10 - 7.17 (m, 2H),
7.29 - 7.47 (m, 5H),
9.66 (brs, 1H).

20

25

EXAMPLE 67

Production of 2-hydrazono-5-(N-phenylcarbamoylmethyl)-thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 66 but using 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-(N-phenylcarbamoyl)thiazolidin-4-one produced in the above Example 33 as a starting material, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

10 2.84 - 2.94 (m, 1H),
 3.14 - 3.30 (m, 1H),
 4.36 - 4.42 (m, 1H),
 7.05 (t, 1H, J = 7.25 Hz),
 7.30 (t, 2H, J = 7.92 Hz),
15 7.55 (d, 2H, J = 8.25 Hz),
 10.13 (s, 1H),
 11.77 (d, 1H, J = 13.85 Hz).

EXAMPLE 68

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(2-methyl-5-methoxycarbonylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with methyl 3-amino-4-methylbenzoate, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

25 1.95 (s, 6H),

2.28 (s, 3H),
2.92 (dd, 1H, $J_{\text{gem}} = 16.49$ Hz, $J = 9.24$ Hz),
3.25 (dd, 1H, $J = 3.96$ Hz),
3.84 (s, 3H),
4.34 (dd, 1H),
7.35 - 8.09 (m, 3H, phenyl),
9.60 (brs, 1H),
11.70 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 69

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazino-4-trifluoromethylthiazole:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 17 but substituting the chloroacetone with 1-bromo-3,3,3-trifluoroacetone, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (CDCl_3) δ ppm:

1.87 (s, 3H),
2.05 (s, 3H),
7.07 (t, 1H),
8.54 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 70

Production of 4-ethoxycarbonylmethyl-2-isopropylidenehydrazinothiazole:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 17 but substituting the chloroacetone with ethyl 4-

chloroacetoacetate, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ ppm:

1.26 (t, 3H),

1.86 (s, 3H),

2.04 (s, 3H),

3.59 (2s, 2H),

4.18 (q, 2H)

6.45 (s, 1H).

EXAMPLE 71

Production of 4-carboxymethyl-2-isopropylidenehydrazinothiazole:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 14 but using 4-ethoxycarbonylmethyl-2-isopropylidenehydrazinothiazole produced in the above Example 70 as a starting material, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.88 (s, 3H),

1.92 (s, 3H),

3.46 (s, 2H),

6.49 (s, 1H),

11.34 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 72

Production of 2-cyclopentylidenehydrazono-5-(4-benzyloxy-benzyl)imidazolidin-4-one:

100 Milligrams of 5-(4-benzyloxybenzyl)-2-hydrazono-imidazolidin-4-one hydrochloride produced in the above
5 Example 66 was dissolved in 10 ml of methanol and 82 mg of cyclopentanone was added thereto. After stirring at room temperature for 1 hour, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by silica
10 gel column chromatography (eluent: chloroform : methanol = 60 : 1). Thus 87 mg of the above-mentioned target compound was obtained as white crystals.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.65 - 1.68 (m, 4H),
15 2.26 - 2.32 (m, 4H),
2.85 (dd, 1H, J = 4.29 Hz, J = 13.86 Hz),
2.94 (dd, 1H, J = 4.94 Hz, J = 14.18 Hz),
4.17 (brt, 1H),
5.03 (s, 2H),
20 6.88 (d, 2H, J = 8.25 Hz),
7.10 (d, 2H, J = 8.58 Hz),
7.29 - 7.45 (m, 5H),
7.60 (brs, 1H),
10.55 (brs, 1H).

25

EXAMPLE 73

Production of 2-dicyclopropylmethylenehydrazono-5-(N-phenylcarbamoylmethyl)thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 72 but using 2-hydrazono-5-(N-phenylcarbamoylmethyl)-thiazolidin-4-one hydrochloride produced in the above Example 67 as a starting material, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

0.61 - 1.09 (m, 10H),
2.86 (dd, 1H, J = 9.90 Hz, J = 16.83 Hz),
3.17 (dd, 1H, J = 3.63 Hz, J = 16.50 Hz),
4.29 (dd, 1H, J = 3.63 Hz, J = 9.57 Hz),
7.05 (t, 1H, J = 7.26 Hz),
7.30 (t, 2H, J = 7.59 Hz),
7.56 (d, 2H, J = 7.59 Hz),
10.10 (s, 1H),
11.67 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 74

Production of 2-cyclohexylmethylenehydrazono-5-(N-phenylcarbamoylmethyl)thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 72 but using 2-hydrazono-5-(N-phenylcarbamoylmethyl)-thiazolidin-4-one hydrochloride produced in the above Example 67 and cyclohexane carboxaldehyde as starting materials, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.07 - 1.76 (m, 10H),
2.18 - 2.26 (m, 1H),
2.85 (dd, 1H, J = 9.90, 16.83 Hz),
3.17 (dd, 1H, J = 3.30 Hz, J = 16.17 Hz),
4.34 (dd, 1H, J = 3.30 Hz, J = 9.23 Hz),
7.00 - 7.61 (m, 6H),
10.11 (s, 1H),
11.78 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 75

Production of 5-(4-benzyloxycarbonylaminobutyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one (compound A) and 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-(4-methoxycarbonylaminobutyl)-imidazolidin-4-one (compound B):

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 1 but substituting the O-benzyl-L-tyrosine methyl ester hydrochloride with N^ε-benzyloxycarbonyl-L-lysine methyl ester hydrochloride, the above-mentioned target compounds were obtained.

Compound A:

R_f value: 0.54 (dichloromethane : methanol = 9 : 1).

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.25 - 1.71 (m, 6H),
1.88 (s, 3H),
1.93 (s, 3H),
2.94 - 2.99 (m, 2H),

3.89 (t, 1H, J = 4.95 Hz),

5.00 (s, 2H),

7.22 (m, 6H),

7.47 (s, 1H),

5 10.67 (brs, 1H).

Compound B:

Rf values: 0.48 (dichloromethane : methanol = 9 : 1).

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.25 - 1.70 (m, 6H),

10 1.87 (s, 3H),

1.93 (s, 3H),

2.91 - 2.95 (m, 2H),

3.50 (s, 1H),

3.89 (t, 1H, J = 4.95 Hz),

15 7.08 (brs, 1H),

7.45 (brs, 1H),

10.67 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 76

20 Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-(2-methylpropyl)-
imidazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 1 but substituting the O-benzyl-L-tyrosine methyl
ester hydrochloride with L-leucine methyl ester
hydrochloride, the above-mentioned target compound was
25 obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

0.87 (s, 3H),
0.89 (s, 3H),
1.86 - 1.94 (m, 1H),
1.88 (s, 3H),
1.93 (s, 3H),
3.88 (t, 1H, J = 4.61 Hz),
7.52 (s, 1H),
10.63 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 77

Production of 5-isopropyl-2-isopropylidenehydrazono-
imidazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 1 but substituting the O-benzyl-L-tyrosine methyl
ester hydrochloride with L-valine methyl ester hydrochloride,
the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

0.83 (d, 3H, J = 6.59 Hz),
0.93 (d, 3H, J = 6.93 Hz),
1.89 - 2.06 (m, 1H),
1.88 (s, 3H),
1.94 (s, 3H),
3.81 (d, 1H, J = 2.97 Hz),
7.41 (brs, 1H),
10.80 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 78

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[2-(N-phenyl-carbamoyl)ethyl]imidazolidin-4-one:

(Step I)

5 10 Grams of α -methyl N^o-tert-butyloxycarbonyl-L-glutamate [Muraki and Mizoguchi, Chem. Pharm. Bull., 19, 1708 (1971)], 4.28 g of aniline and 6.21 g of N-hydroxybenz-triazole were dissolved in 50 ml of dimethylformamide. Under ice-cooling, water-soluble carbodiimide was added thereto and
10 the obtained mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18 hours. The reaction mixture was poured into a mixture of ethyl acetate with water (each 250 ml portion) and distribute between aqueous and organic layers. The organic layer was successively washed with 1 % hydrochloric acid, a saturated
15 aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After distilling off the solvent under reduced pressure, the residual solid was recrystallized from a mixture of ethyl acetate with n-hexane. Thus 1.48 g of N^o-
20 tert-butyloxycarbonyl-L-(γ -phenyl)glutamine methyl ester was obtained.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ ppm:

1.46 (s, 9H),

1.94 (m, 1H),

2.32 (m, 1H),

2.46 (m, 2H),

3.74 (s, 3H),
4.38 (m, 1H),
5.36 (brs, 1H),
7.07 - 7.60 (m, 5H),
8.52 (brs, 1H).

5

(Step II)

11.42 Grams of the compound produced in the above
Step I was added to 35 ml of a 4.5 N solution of hydrogen
chloride in ethyl acetate and stirred at room temperature for
20 minutes. The reaction mixture was concentrated under
reduced pressure and thus 8.9 g of L-(γ -phenyl)glutamine
methyl ester hydrochloride was obtained.

10

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

2.13 (m, 2H),
2.59 (m, 2H),
3.74 (s, 3H),
4.06 (m, 1H),
7.00 - 7.62 (m, 5H),
8.63 (brs, 3H).

15

(Step III)

20

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 1 but using the L-(γ -phenyl)glutamine methyl ester
hydrochloride obtained in the above Step II as a starting
material, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.88 (s, 3H),

25

1.93 (s, 3H),
1.87 - 2.06 (m, 2H),
2.26 - 2.48 (m, 2H),
4.09 (dd, 1H, J = 5.28 Hz, J = 10.56 Hz),
5 7.01 (t, 1H, J = 7.26 Hz),
7.27 (t, 2H, J = 7.59 Hz),
7.59 (d, 2H, J = 7.59 Hz),
9.92 (s, 1H),
10.77 (brs, 1H).

10 EXAMPLE 79

Production of 5-benzyloxycarbonylmethyl-2-isopropylidene-hydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one (compound C) and 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-methoxycarbonylmethylimidazolidin-4-one (compound D):

15 By following the similar procedure to the above Example 1 but substituting the O-benzyl-L-tyrosine methyl ester hydrochloride with α -methyl L-aspartate hydrochloride and β -benzyl L-aspartate hydrochloride, the above-mentioned target compounds were obtained.

20 Compound C:

Rf value: 0.60 (dichloromethane : methanol = 9 : 1).

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.88 (s, 3H),
1.93 (s, 3H),
25 2.76 (d, 2H, J = 5.61 Hz),
4.19 (t, 1H, J = 5.28 Hz),

5.09 (s, 2H),
7.31 - 7.41 (m, 6H),
10.65 (brs, 1H).

Compound D:

Rf value: 0.51 (dichloromethane : methanol = 9 : 1).

NMR (CDCl₃) δ ppm:

2.02 (s, 3H),
2.12 (s, 3H),
2.54 (dd, 2H, J = 10.56 Hz, J = 17.49 Hz),
3.03 (dd, 1H, J = 2.97 Hz, J = 17.49 Hz),
3.74 (s, 3H),
4.28 (dd, 1H, J = 2.64 Hz, J = 10.56 Hz).

EXAMPLE 80

Production of 5-carboxymethyl-2-isopropylidenehydrazono-
imidazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 14 but using 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-methoxy-
carbonylmethylimidazolidin-4-one produced in the above
Example 79 as a starting material, the above-mentioned target
compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.88 (s, 3H),
1.92 (s, 3H),
2.61 (dd, 2H, J = 0.99 Hz, J = 4.95 Hz),
4.13 (t, 1H, J = 5.28 Hz),
7.29 (brs, 1H),

11.55 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 81

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-(N-phenylcarbamoylmethyl)imidazolidin-4-one:

5 By following the similar procedure to the above Example 9 but using 5-carboxymethyl-2-isopropylidenehydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one produced in the above Example 80 and aniline as starting materials, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

10 NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.88 (s, 3H),

1.91 (s, 3H),

2.63 (dd, 2H, J = 6.92, 15.50 Hz),

2.81 (dd, 1H, J = 4.95, 15.83 Hz),

15 4.24 (t, 1H, J = 5.28 Hz),

7.03 (t, 2H, J = 7.26 Hz),

7.29 (t, 2H, J = 7.59 Hz),

7.58 (d, 2H, J = 7.59 Hz),

10.01 (s, 1H),

20 10.74 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 82

Production of 5-(N-cyclopropylcarbamoylmethyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one:

25 By following the similar procedure to the above Example 9 but using 5-carboxymethyl-2-isopropylidenehydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one produced in the above Example 80

and cyclopropylamine as starting materials, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

0.50 - 0.82 (m, 4H),

5

2.01 (s, 3H),

2.07 (s, 3H),

2.37 (dd, 1H, J = 10.23 Hz, J = 15.51 Hz),

2.59 - 2.73 (m, 1H),

2.91 (dd, 1H, J = 2.97 Hz, J = 15.84 Hz),

10

4.29 (dd, 1H, J = 2.97 Hz, J = 9.90 Hz).

EXAMPLE 83

Production of 5-(4-benzyloxybenzyl)-2-(4-bromobenzenesulfonylhydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one:

15

173 Milligrams of 5-(4-benzyloxybenzyl)-2-hydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one hydrochloride produced in the above

Example 66 was dissolved in a solvent mixture comprising 10 ml of tetrahydrofuran with 5 ml of water. Under ice-cooling, 42 mg of sodium hydrogencarbonate and 180 mg of 4-bromo-

20

benzenesulfonyl chloride were successively added thereto and the obtained mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 30 minutes and then at room temperature for 1 hour. The

reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was distributed between aqueous and organic

25

layers by adding water and dichloromethane thereto. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and concentrated again under reduced pressure. The residue was

charged on silica gel column chromatography and eluted with a solvent mixture of chloroform and methanol (50 : 1 (v/v)). Thus 82 mg of the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

5 NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

2.87 (dd, 1H, J = 4.61 Hz, J = 14.18 Hz),

2.93 (dd, 1H, J = 4.95 Hz, J = 14.19 Hz),

4.06 (brt, 1H),

5.05 (s, 2H),

10 5.91 (s, 1H),

6.80 (d, 2H, J = 8.58 Hz),

6.99 (d, 2H, J = 8.25 Hz),

7.33 - 7.49 (m, 5H),

7.74 - 7.85 (m, 4H),

15 8.93 (s, 1H).

EXAMPLE 84

Production of 2-(4-acetoamidobenzenesulfonohydrazono)-5-(4-benzyloxybenzyl)imidazolidin-4-one:

20 By following the similar procedure to the above Example 83 but substituting the 4-bromobenzenesulfonyl chloride with 4-acetoamidobenzenesulfonyl chloride, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

2.05 (s, 3H),

25 2.78 (dd, 1H, J = 4.94 Hz, J = 14.18 Hz),

2.93 (dd, 1H, J = 4.94 Hz, J = 14.18 Hz),

4.05 (t, 1H, J = 4.95 Hz),
5.02 (s, 2H),
5.76 (s, 1H),
6.81 (d, 2H, J = 8.58 Hz),
7.02 (d, 2H, J = 8.58 Hz),
7.31 - 7.45 (m, 5H),
7.73 (d, 2H, J = 9.24 Hz),
7.86 (d, 2H, J = 8.91 Hz),
8.78 (s, 1H),
10.39 (s, 1H).

EXAMPLE 85

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(1-phenylethyl)-
carbamoylmethyl]imidazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 9 but using 5-carboxymethyl-2-isopropylidene-
hydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one produced in the above Example 80
and α -methylbenzylamine as starting materials, the above-
mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.34 (d, 3H, J = 6.93 Hz),
1.88 (s, 3H),
1.91 (s, 3H),
2.36 - 2.49 (m, 1H),
2.51 - 2.68 (m, 1H),
4.15 (brt, 1H),
4.88 - 4.91 (m, 1H),

7.08 (d, 1H, J = 27.71 Hz),
7.18 - 7.31 (m, 5H),
8.38 (d, 1H, J = 7.59 Hz),
10.73 (brs, 1H).

5 EXAMPLE 86

Production of 5-(4-imidazolylmethyl)-2-isopropylidene-
hydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 1 but substituting the O-benzyl-L-tyrosine methyl
10 ester hydrochloride with L-histidine methyl ester
dihydrochloride, the above-mentioned target compound was
obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.87 (s, 3H),
1.92 (s, 3H),
15 2.75 (dd, 1H, J = 6.93 Hz, J = 14.85 Hz),
2.97 (dd, 1H, J = 4.29 Hz, J = 14.84 Hz),
4.14 (dd, 1H, J = 4.62 Hz, J = 6.93 Hz),
6.80 (s, 1H),
20 7.26 (s, 1H),
7.54 (s, 1H),
10.70 (brs, 1H).

25

EXAMPLE 87

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(2-methoxy-carbonylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with
methyl 2-aminobenzoate, the above-mentioned target compound
was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.93 (s, 3H),

1.94 (s, 3H),

2.99 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 16.49 Hz, J = 9.24 Hz),

3.17 (dd, 1H, J = 3.62 Hz),

3.84 (s, 3H),

4.32 (dd, 1H),

7.19 - 8.09 (m, 4H, phenyl),

10.56 (brs, 1H),

11.71 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 88

Production of 5-[N-(2-carboxyphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 14 but using 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(2-methoxycarbonylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one
produced in the above Example 87 as a starting material, the
above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.94 (s, 3H),
1.95 (s, 3H),
3.04 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 16.67 Hz, J = 8.91 Hz),
3.22 (dd, 1H, J = 3.96 Hz),
4.34 (dd, 1H),
7.14 - 8.39 (m, 4H, phenyl),
11.14 (brs, 1H),
11.90 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 89

Production of 5-[N-(5-carboxy-2-methylphenyl)carbamoyl-methyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 14 but using 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(5-methoxycarbonyl-2-methylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one produced in the above Example 68 as a starting material, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.95 (s, 6H),
2.27 (s, 3H),
2.91 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 16.50 Hz, J = 9.57 Hz),
3.24 (dd, 1H, J = 3.63 Hz),
4.34 (dd, 1H),
7.32 - 8.09 (m, 3H),
9.59 (brs, 1H),
12.00 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 90

Production of 5-[N-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with 3,4-dimethoxyaniline, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.94 (s, 3H),

1.95 (s, 3H),

2.83 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 16.49 Hz, J = 9.57 Hz),

3.12 (dd, 1H, J = 3.96 Hz),

3.71 (s, 3H),

3.72 (s, 3H),

4.31 (dd, 1H),

6.86 - 7.29 (m, 3H),

9.98 (brs, 1H),

11.69 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 91

Production of 3-ethoxycarbonylmethyl-5-(N-phenylcarbamoylmethyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 9 but using the compound obtained in the above Example 15 and aniline, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.20 (t, 3H),
1.92 (s, 3H),
1.95 (s, 3H),
2.87 (dd, 1H, J = 9.90 Hz),
4.15 (q, 2H),
4.46 (d, 2H, J = 2.97 Hz),
4.54 (dd, 1H, J = 3.63 Hz),
7.03 - 7.57 (m, 5H, phenyl),
10.16 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 92

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazino-4-(3-thienyl)thiazole:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 17 but substituting the chloroacetone with 3-
bromoacetylthiophene, the above-mentioned target compound was
obtained.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ ppm:

1.85 (s, 3H),
2.04 (s, 3H),
6.72 (s, 1H),
7.00 - 7.33 (m, 3H, thienyl),
8.66 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 93

Production of 4-[N-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazinothiazole:

By following the similar procedure to the above
5 Example 9 but using 4-carboxymethyl-2-isopropylidene-
hydrazinothiazole produced in the above Example 71 and 3,4-
dimethoxyaniline as starting materials, the above-mentioned
target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

10 1.88 (s, 3H),
1.92 (s, 3H),
3.52 (brs, 2H),
3.71 (s, 6H),
6.51 (brs, 1H),
15 6.86 - 7.33 (m, 3H),
9.92 (brs, 1H),
10.46 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 94

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazino-4-(2-thiazolyl)-
20 thiazole:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 17 but substituting the chloroacetone with 3-
bromoacetylthiazole, the above-mentioned target compound was
obtained.

25 NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.94 (s, 3H),

1.96 (s, 3H),
7.39 (s, 1H),
7.69 (d, 1H, J = 3.13 Hz),
7.85 (d, 1H),
10.88 (brs, 1H).

5

EXAMPLE 95

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(2-methoxy-carbonyl-4-methylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]imidazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 9 but using 5-carboxymethyl-2-isopropylidene-
hydrazinoimidazolidin-4-one produced in the above Example 80
and methyl 2-amino-5-methylbenzoate as starting materials,
the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

10

NMR (CDCl₃) δ ppm:

15

2.02 (s, 3H),
2.08 (s, 3H),
2.34 (s, 3H),
2.66 (dd, 1H, J = 10.89 Hz, J = 16.49 Hz),
3.21 (dd, 1H, J = 2.31 Hz, J = 16.50 Hz),
3.92 (s, 3H),
4.44 (dd, 1H, J = 2.31 Hz, J = 10.89 Hz),
6.87 (s, 1H),
7.26 (s, 1H),
7.37 (dd, 1H, J = 1.97 Hz, J = 8.57 Hz),
7.84 (brs, 1H),
8.51 (d, 1H, J = 8.58 Hz),

20

25

11.07 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 96

Production of 5-[N-(1-ethoxycarbonyl-3-methylbutyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

5 By following the similar procedure to the above Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with L-leucine ethyl ester, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

10 0.82 - 0.91 (m, 6H),
1.15 - 1.22 (m, 3H),
1.44 - 1.91 (m, 3H),
1.94 (brs, 6H),
2.63 (ddd, 1H, J = 2.31 Hz, J = 10.22 Hz, J =
15 16.16 Hz),
2.95 (dd, 1H, J = 3.30 Hz, J = 16.16 Hz),
4.03 - 4.12 (m, 2H),
4.13 - 4.24 (m, 2H),
8.43 (dd, 1H, J = 5.27 Hz, J = 7.58 Hz),
20 11.65 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 97

Production of 5-[N-(3-ethoxycarbonylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

25 By following the similar procedure to the above Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with

ethyl 3-aminobenzoate, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.32 (t, 3H),
1.94 (s, 3H),
1.95 (s, 3H),
2.90 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 1.65 Hz, J = 9.24 Hz),
3.17 (dd, 1H, J = 3.96 Hz),
4.25 - 4.37 (m, 3H),
7.15 - 8.25 (m, 4H, phenyl),
10.36 (brs, 1H),
11.70 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 98

Production of 5-{N-[1-ethoxycarbonyl-2-(4-benzyloxyphenyl)-ethyl]carbamoylemethyl}-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with O-benzyl-L-tyrosine ethyl ester, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.11 (t, 3H, J = 6.93 Hz),
1.93 (brs, 6H),
2.51 - 2.62 (m, 1H),
2.65 - 2.98 (m, 3H),
4.03 (q, 2H, J = 7.26 Hz),

4.14 (dd, 0.5 H, $J = 3.63$ Hz, $J = 9.89$ Hz),
4.18 (dd, 0.5H, $J = 3.63$ hz, $J = 9.89$ Hz),
4.31 - 4.40 (m, 1H),
5.06 (s, 2H),
6.92 (d, 2H, $J = 8.57$ Hz),
7.13 (d, 2H, $J = 7.26$ Hz),
7.14 - 7.44 (m, 5H),
8.52 (d, 1H, $J = 7.92$ Hz),
11.65 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 99

Production of 5-{N-[1-carboxy-2-(4-benzyloxyphenyl)ethyl]-
carbamoylmethyl}-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 14 but using 5-{N-[1-ethoxycarbonyl-2-(4-benzyl-
oxyphenyl)ethyl]carbamoylmethyl}-2-isopropylidenehydrazono-
thiazolidin-4-one as a starting material, the above-mentioned
target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ ppm:

1.93 (brs, 6H),
2.53 - 2.65 (m, 1H),
2.75 - 3.01 (m, 3H),
4.15 (ddd, 1H, $J = 2.96$ Hz, $J = 10.22$ Hz,
 $J = 22.43$ Hz),
4.30 - 4.34 (m, 1H),
5.05 (s, 2H),
6.90 (d, 2H, $J = 8.58$ Hz),

7.12 (d, 2H, $J = 8.58$ Hz),

7.29 - 7.44 (m, 5H),

8.27 (d, 1H, $J = 7.92$ Hz).

EXAMPLE 100

5

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-{N-[1-methoxy-carbonyl-2-(3-indolyl)ethyl]carbamoylmethyl}thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with L-tryptophan methyl ester, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

10

NMR (CDCl_3) δ ppm:

1.93 (s, 1H),

1.98 (d, 3H, $J = 3.63$ Hz),

2.51 - 2.60 (m, 1H),

15

2.89 - 2.97 (m, 1H),

3.21 - 3.24 (m, 2H),

4.13 - 4.17 (m, 1H),

4.84 - 4.90 (m, 1H),

6.79 - 7.10 (m, 2H),

20

7.23 - 7.35 (m, 2H),

7.67 - 7.73 (m, 1H),

8.89 (d, 1H, $J = 12.20$ Hz).

25

EXAMPLE 101

Production of 5-[N-(1-carboxy-3-methylbutyl)carbamoylmethyl]-
2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 14 but using 5-[N-(1-ethoxycarbonyl-3-methylbutyl)-
carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
produced in the above Example 96 as a starting material, the
above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

0.81 - 0.89 (m, 6H),
1.46 - 1.51 (m, 2H),
1.57 - 1.68 (m, 1H),
1.94 (brs, 6H),
2.49 - 2.66 (m, 1H),
2.95 (dd, 1H, J = 3.30 Hz, J = 16.49 Hz),
4.17 - 4.23 (m, 2H),
8.27 (dd, 1H, J = 5.28 Hz, J = 7.91 Hz).

EXAMPLE 102

Production of 5-{N-[1-carboxy-2-(3-indolyl)ethyl]carbamoyl-
methyl}-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 14 but using 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-{N-[1-
methoxycarbonyl-2-(3-indolyl)ethyl]carbamoylmethyl}-
thiazolidin-4-one produced in the above Example 100 as a
starting material, the above-mentioned target compound was
obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.94 (brs, 6H),
2.53 - 2.67 (m, 1H),
2.89 - 3.24 (m, 3H),
5 4.18 (ddd, 1H, J = 3.30 Hz, J = 10.22 Hz,
J = 22.43 Hz),
4.44 - 4.51 (m, 1H),
6.95 - 7.15 (m, 3H),
7.33 (d, 1H, J = 7.92 Hz),
10 7.53 (d, 1H, J = 7.58 Hz),
8.38 (d, 1H, J = 7.59 Hz),
10.85 (s, 1H),
11.76 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 103

15 Production of 5-[N-(3-carboxyphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-
isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 14 but using 5-[N-(3-ethoxycarbonylphenyl)carbamoyl-
methyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one obtained
20 the above Example 97 as a starting material, the above-
mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.94 (s, 3H),
1.95 (s, 3H),
25 2.90 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 16.50 Hz, J = 9.24 Hz),
3.17 (dd, 1H, J = 3.96 Hz),

4.34 (dd, 1H),
7.40 - 8.22 (m, 4H, phenyl),
10.32 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 104

5 Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(2-methoxy-
carbonylmethylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with
methyl 2-aminophenylacetate, the above-mentioned target
10 compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.94 (2s, 6H),
2.81 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 16.17 Hz, J = 9.90 Hz),
3.16 (dd, 1H, J = 3.63 Hz),
15 3.60 (s, 3H),
3.68 (s, 2H),
4.29 (dd, 1H),
7.16 - 7.37 (m, 4H, phenyl),
9.60 (brs, 1H),
20 11.69 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 105

Production of 5-[N-(2-carboxymethylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-
isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
25 Example 14 but using 2-isopropylidenehydrazino-5-[N-(2-
methoxycarbonylmethylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one

obtained the above Example 104 as a starting material, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.94 (s, 6H),

5 2.83 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 16.50 Hz, J = 9.89 Hz),

3.17 (dd, 1H, J = 3.63 Hz),

3.54 (s, 2H),

4.31 (dd, 1H),

7.07 - 8.20 (m, 6H),

10 10.33 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 106

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5(R)-(N-phenyl-carbamoylmethyl)thiazolidin-4-one:

(Step 1)

15 1 Gram of methyl 2(S)-hydroxysuccinamate produced in accordance with a method described in Journal of the Organic Chemistry, 47, 4928 (1982) and 0.69 g of aniline were dissolved in a mixture of tetrahydrofuran with water (each 10 ml portion) and 2.59 g of water soluble carbodiimide

20 hydrochloride was added thereto. Then the pH value of the mixture was maintained at 4 to 5 by adding 10 % hydrochloric acid and the mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 10 minutes. Next, the reaction mixture was extracted with 30 ml of ethyl acetate and the organic layer was washed

25 with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After distilling

off the solvent under reduced pressure, 1.5 g of methyl 2(S)-hydroxy-N-phenylsuccinamate was obtained as an oily substance.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ ppm:

5

2.8 - 2.9 (m, 2H),

3.83 (s, 3H),

4.58 (dd, 1H, J = 6.93 Hz, J = 3.96 Hz),

7.08 - 7.51 (m, 5H, phenyl),

7.87 (brs, 1H).

10

(Step 2)

15

The compound produced in the above Step 1 was dissolved in 30 ml of methylene chloride. Under ice-cooling, 1.41 ml of triethylamine and 0.78 ml of methanesulfonyl chloride were added thereto and the obtained mixture was stirred under ice-cooling for 10 minutes. Then the reaction mixture was successively washed with 0.1 N hydrochloric acid and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After distilling off the solvent under reduced pressure, 1.82 g of methyl 2(S)-methanesulfonyloxy-N-phenylsuccinamate was obtained as an oily substance.

20

NMR (CDCl₃) δ ppm:

25

3.03 - 3.06 (m, 2H),

3.17 (s, 3H),

3.85 (s, 3H),

5.46 - 5.51 (m, 1H),

7.13 - 7.52 (m, 5H, phenyl),
7.58 (brs, 1H).

(Step 3)

The compound produced in the above Step 2 was dissolved in 20 ml of ethanol and 1.06 g of acetone
5 thiosemicarbazone and 0.66 g of anhydrous sodium acetate were added thereto. The mixture thus obtained was refluxed under heating for 3 hours. Then the reaction mixture was allowed to cool and the solid thus formed was recovered by
10 filtration, washed with water and recrystallized from methanol. Thus 0.56 g of the above-mentioned target compound was obtained as white crystals.

$[\alpha]_D^{25} = +2.61^\circ$ (C = 1.53, tetrahydrofuran)

The data of NMR (DMSO- d_6) were identical with those
15 of the compound produced in the above Example 33.

EXAMPLE 107

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5(S)-(N-phenyl-carbamoylmethyl)thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to the above
20 Example 106 but substituting the methyl 2(S)-hydroxy-succinamate with methyl 2(R)-hydroxysuccinamate, the above-mentioned target compound was obtained.

$[\alpha]_D^{25} = -2.58^\circ$ (C = 1.50, tetrahydrofuran)

The data of NMR (DMSO- d_6) were identical with those
25 of the compound produced in the above Example 33.

EXAMPLE 108

Production of 5-[N-(4-chloro-2-methoxycarbonylphenyl)-
carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to Example 9 but
5 substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with methyl 2-amino-5-
chlorobenzoate, the above target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.93 (s, 3H),
1.94 (s, 3H),
10 2.98 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 16.50 Hz, J = 8.90 Hz),
3.20 (dd, 1H, J = 3.96 Hz),
3.84 (s, 3H),
4.31 (dd, 1H),
7.65 - 8.06 (m, 3H, phenyl),
15 10.50 (brs, 1H),
11.71 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 109

Production of 5-[N-(2-carboxy-4-chlorophenyl)carbamoyl-
methyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

20 By following the similar procedure to Example 14 but
using 5-[N-(4-chloro-2-methoxycarbonylphenyl)carbamoyl-
methyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one produced
in Example 108 as the starting compound, the above target
compound was obtained.

25 NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.93 (s, 3H),

1.95 (s, 3H),
2.98 (dd, 1H, $J_{\text{gem}} = 16.50$ Hz, $J = 9.08$ Hz),
3.17 (dd, 1H, $J = 3.96$ Hz),
4.32 (dd, 1H),
5 7.49 - 8.40 (m, 3H, phenyl),
12.49 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 110

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(2,3-dimethyl-phenyl)carbamoyl-methyl]thiazolidin-4-one:

10 By following the similar procedure to Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with 2,3-dimethyl-aniline, the above target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ ppm:

15 1.94 (s, 6H),
2.06 (s, 3H),
2.24 (s, 3H),
2.85 (dd, 1H, $J = 9.90$ Hz, $J = 16.17$ Hz),
3.18 (dd, 1H, $J = 3.63$ Hz, $J = 16.17$ Hz),
4.32 (dd, 1H, $J = 3.95$ Hz, $J = 9.56$ Hz),
20 6.99 - 7.14 (m, 3H),
9.53 (s, 1H),
11.67 (s, 1H).

EXAMPLE 111

Production of 5-[N-(2-furanylmethyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

5 By following the similar procedure to Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with 2-furanylmethylamine, the above target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.94 (2s, 6H),
2.62 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 16.17 Hz, J = 9.57 Hz),
10 2.94 (dd, 1H, J = 3.96 Hz),
4.21 - 4.34 (m, 3H),
6.25 - 7.58 (m, 3H),
8.50 (t, 1H, J = 5.28 Hz),
11.71 (brs, 1H).

15 EXAMPLE 112

Production of 5-[N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

20 By following the similar procedure to Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with 2,6-dimethylaniline, the above target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.95 (s, 6H),
2.13 (s, 6H),
2.85 (dd, 1H, J = 9.57 Hz, J = 16.17 Hz),
25 3.18 (dd, 1H, J = 3.96 Hz, J = 16.17 Hz),
4.33 (dd, 1H, J = 3.63 Hz, J = 9.56 Hz),

7.06 (s, 3H),
9.44 (s, 1H),
11.68 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 113

5 Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(2-methoxy-5-methoxycarbonylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with methyl 3-amino-4-methoxybenzoate, the above target compound was obtained.

10 NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.94 (s, 3H),
1.95 (s, 3H),
2.96 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 16.82 Hz, J = 8.91 Hz),
3.82 (s, 3H),
15 3.92 (s, 3H),
4.32 (dd, 1H, J = 3.95 Hz),
7.15 - 8.62 (m, 3H, phenyl),
9.53 (brs, 1H),
11.69 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 114

20 Production of 5-[N-(5-carboxy-2-methoxyphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to Example 14 but using 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(2-methoxy-5-methoxycarbonylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one

25

produced in Example 113 as the starting compound, the above target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.94 (s, 3H),
5 1.95 (s, 3H),
2.95 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 16.82 Hz, J = 9.24 Hz),
3.28 (dd, 1H, J = 3.63 Hz),
4.31 (dd, 1H),
7.11 - 8.57 (m, 3H, phenyl),
10 9.50 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 115

Production of 5-[N-(4,5-dimethoxy-2-ethoxycarbonylphenyl)-
carbamoylemethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to Example 9 but
15 substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with ethyl 2-amino-
4,5-dimethoxybenzoate, the above target compound was
obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.33 (t, 3H, J = 6.93 Hz),
20 1.93 (s, 3H),
1.95 (s, 3H),
3.01 (dd, 1H, J = 9.24 Hz, J = 16.83 Hz),
3.20 (dd, 1H, J = 3.96 Hz, J = 16.83 Hz),
3.77 (s, 3H),
25 3.81 (s, 3H),
4.27 - 4.35 (m, 3H),

7.39 (s, 1H),
7.98 (s, 1H),
10.73 (s, 1H),
11.71 (brs, 1H).

5 EXAMPLE 116

Production of 5-[N-(2-carboxy-4,5-dimethoxyphenyl)carbamoyl-methyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to Example 14 but
using 5-[N-(4,5-dimethoxy-2-ethoxycarbonylphenyl)carbamoyl-
10 methyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one produced
in Example 115 as the starting compound, the above target
compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.94 (s, 3H),
1.95 (s, 3H),
15 3.02 (dd, 1H, J = 8.91, 16.50 Hz),
3.19 (dd, 1H, J = 3.96, 16.83 Hz),
3.76 (s, 3H),
3.81 (s, 3H),
20 4.33 (dd, 1H, J = 3.63, 8.90 Hz),
7.44 (s, 1H),
8.18 (s, 1H),
11.54 (brs, 1H).

25

EXAMPLE 117

Production of 5-[N-(2-benzyloxycarbonyl-1(S)-methoxycarbonyl-ethyl)-carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

5 By following the similar procedure to Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with α -methyl, β -benzyl L-aspartate, the above target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ ppm:

1.92 (s, 3H),
10 1.93 (s, 3H),
2.57 - 2.99 (m, 2H),
3.61 (s, 3H),
4.18 - 4.35 (m, 1H),
4.69 (dd, 1H, J = 6.93 Hz, J = 13.53 Hz),
15 5.11 (s, 2H),
7.36 (brs, 5H),
8.65 (dd, 1H, J = 3.30 Hz, J = 7.59 Hz),
11.67 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 118

20 Production of 5-[N-(α -ethoxycarbonylbenzyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with DL-phenylglycine ethyl ester, the above target compound was obtained.

25 NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ ppm:

1.10 - 1.14 (m, 3H),

1.93 (s, 3H),
1.94 (s, 3H),
2.66 - 2.76 (m, 1H),
2.99 - 3.09 (m, 1H),
5 4.04 - 4.13 (m, 2H),
4.15 - 4.25 (m, 1H),
5.38 (t, 1H, J = 5.27 Hz),
7.38 (s, 5H),
8.91 (t, 1H, J = 6.27 Hz),
10 11.65 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 119

Production of 5-[N-(α -carboxybenzyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidene-hydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to Example 14 but
15 using 5-[N-(α -ethoxycarbonylbenzyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one produced in Example 118 as the starting compound, the above target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

20 1.93 (s, 3H),
1.94 (s, 3H),
2.69 (dd, 1H, J = 10.23 Hz, J = 16.50 Hz),
3.07 (dd, 1H, J = 3.63 Hz, J = 16.83 Hz),
4.22 (dd, 1H, J = 3.63 Hz, J = 10.22 Hz),
25 5.34 (d, 1H, J = 7.59 Hz),
7.32 - 7.39 (m, 5H),

8.84 (d, 1H, $J = 7.26$ Hz).

EXAMPLE 120

Production of 5-[N-(2-hydroxy-5-methoxycarbonylphenyl)-
carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

5 By following the similar procedure to Example 9 but
substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with methyl 3-amino-4-
hydroxybenzoate, the above target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ ppm:

1.94 (s, 3H),
10 1.95 (s, 3H),
2.97 (dd, 1H, $J_{gem} = 16.82$ Hz, $J = 9.24$ Hz),
3.28 (dd, 1H, $J = 3.96$ Hz),
3.80 (s, 3H),
4.32 (dd, 1H),
15 6.94 - 8.54 (m, 3H, phenyl),
9.47 (brs, 1H),
10.83 (brs, 1H),
11.69 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 121

20 Production of 5-[N-(5-carboxy-2-hydroxyphenyl)carbamoyl-
methyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to Example 14 but
using 5-[N-(2-hydroxy-5-methoxycarbonylphenyl)carbamoyl-
methyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one produced
25 in Example 120 as the starting compound, the above target
compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.94 (s, 3H),
1.95 (s, 3H),
2.98 (dd, 1H, J = 16.49 Hz, J = 8.91 Hz),
3.27 (dd, 1H, J = 16.49 Hz, J = 3.96 Hz),
4.32 (dd, 1H, J = 8.91 Hz, J = 3.96 Hz),
6.99 - 8.74 (m, 3H),
9.48 (brs, 1H),
10.86 (brs, 1H),
11.52 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 122

Production of 5-[N-(4-fluorophenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidene-hydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with 4-fluoroaniline, the above target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.94 (s, 3H),
1.95 (s, 3H),
2.85 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 16.49 Hz, J = 9.24 Hz),
3.14 (dd, J = 3.96 Hz),
4.32 (dd, 1H),
7.11 - 7.60 (m, 4H, phenyl),
10.17 (brs, 1H),
11.69 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 123

Production of 5-[N-(2-carboxy-4-methylphenyl)carbamoyl-methyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to Example 9 but using 5-carboxymethyl-2-isopropylidenehydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one produced in Example 80 and methyl 2-amino-5-methylbenzoate as the starting compounds, 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(2-methoxycarbonyl-4-methylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]imidazolidin-4-one was produced. This product was treated in the same manner as in Example 14 to give thereby the above target compound.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.89 (s, 3H),

1.91 (s, 3H),

2.29 (s, 3H),

2.77 - 2.81 (m, 2H),

4.25 (t, 1H, J = 5.61 Hz),

7.38 (dd, 1H, J = 1.98 Hz, J = 8.57 Hz),

7.78 (d, 1H, J = 1.98 Hz),

8.31 (d, 1H, J = 8.25 Hz),

11.13 (s, 1H).

EXAMPLE 124

Production of 5-[N-(4-hydroxy-2-methoxycarbonylphenyl)-
carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to Example 9 but
substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with methyl 2-amino-5-
hydroxybenzoate, the above target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.93 (s, 3H),

1.94 (s, 3H),

2.88 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 16.50 Hz, J = 9.24 Hz),

3.13 (dd, 1H, J = 3.96 Hz),

3.81 (s, 3H),

4.28 (dd, 1H),

6.96 - 7.74 (m, 3H, phenyl),

9.69 (brs, 1H),

10.15 (brs, 1H),

11.68 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 125

Production of 5-[N-(2-carboxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)carbamoyl-
methyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to Example 14 but
using 5-[N-(4-hydroxy-2-methoxycarbonylphenyl)carbamoyl-
methyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one produced
in Example 124 as the starting compound, the above target
compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.94 (s, 6H),
2.93 (dd, 1H, Jgem = 16.50 Hz, J = 9.23 Hz),
3.14 (m, 1H),
4.29 - 4.31 (m, 1H),
5 6.97 - 8.09 (m, 3H, phenyl),
9.60 (brs, 1H),
10.67 (brs, 1H),
11.68 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 126

10 Production of 5-[N-[4-[(6-acetoxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethylchroman-2-yl)methoxy]phenyl]carbamoylemethyl]-2-isopropylidene-hydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with 6-acetoxy-2-[(4-aminophenoxy)methyl]-2,5,7,8-tetramethylchromane produced in
15 accordance with the procedure as disclosed in T. Yoshioka, T. Fujita, T. Kanai, Y. Aizawa, T. Kurumada, K. Hasegawa, H. Horikoshi, J. Med. Chem., 32, 421 (1989), the above target compound was obtained.

20 NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.33 (s, 3H),
1.8 - 2.1 (m, 17H),
2.30 (s, 3H),
2.62 (t, 2H, J = 6.60 Hz),
25 2.82 (dd, 1H, J = 9.57 Hz, J = 16.49 Hz),
3.12 (dd, 1H, J = 3.96 Hz, J = 16.49 Hz),

3.97 (q, 2H),
4.31 (dd, 1H, J = 3.96 Hz, J = 9.57 Hz),
6.92 (d, 2H, J = 8.90 Hz),
7.45 (d, 2H, J = 9.24 Hz),
9.97 (s, 1H),
11.69 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 127

Production of 5-[N-[4-[(6-hydroxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethylchroman-2-yl)methoxy]phenyl]carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

0.6 g of 5-[N-[4-[(6-acetoxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethylchroman-2-yl)methoxy]phenyl]carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one produced in Example 126 was dissolved in 10 ml of methanol. After adding a 1 N aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide, the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. Then the reaction mixture was extracted with a mixture of ethyl acetate with 0.1 N hydrochloric acid. The organic layer was collected, washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After distilling off the solvent under reduced pressure, 0.49 g of the above target compound was obtained as a pale yellow amorphous powder.

¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.29 (s, 3H),
1.8 - 2.1 (m, 17H),

2.56 (t, 2H),
2.82 (dd, 1H, J = 9.57 Hz, J = 16.49 Hz),
3.12 (dd, 1H, J = 3.63 Hz, J = 16.49 Hz),
3.92 (q, 2H),
4.31 (dd, 1H, J = 3.63 Hz, J = 9.57 Hz),
5 6.91 (d, 2H, J = 9.24 Hz),
7.45 (d, 2H, J = 8.91 Hz),
9.96 (s, 1H),
11.70 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 128

10 Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-[3-(trifluoro-
methyl)phenyl]carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to Example 9 but
substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with 3-(trifluoro-
15 methyl)aniline, the above target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.94,
1.95 (s, s, 6H),
2.92 (dd, 1H, J = 9.23, 16.83 Hz),
20 3.18 (dd, 1H, J = 3.96, 16.83 Hz),
4.34 (dd, 1H, J = 3.96, 9.23 Hz),
7.41 (d, 1H, J = 7.59 Hz),
7.56 (t, 1H, J = 7.92 Hz),
7.72 (d, 1H, J = 8.25 Hz),
25 8.07 (s, 1H),
10.47 (s, 1H),

11.72 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 129

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(4-methoxy-2-methylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one:

5 By following the similar procedure to Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with 4-methoxy-2-methylaniline, the above target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.94 (s, 6H),
10 2.15 (s, 3H),
2.81 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 16.16 Hz, J = 9.57 Hz),
3.15 (dd, 1H, J = 3.96 Hz),
3.72 (s, 3H),
4.30 (dd, 1H),
15 6.70 - 7.20 (m, 3H, phenyl),
9.38 (brs, 1H),
11.68 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 130

Production of 5-[N-(4-fluoro-2-methoxycarbonylphenyl)-
20 carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with methyl 2-amino-5-fluorobenzoate, the above target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

25 1.93 (s, 3H),
1.94 (s, 3H),

2.95 (dd, 1H, $J_{\text{gem}} = 16.50 \text{ Hz}$, $J = 9.24 \text{ Hz}$),
3.18 (dd, 1H, $J = 3.96 \text{ Hz}$),
3.84 (s, 3H),
4.31 (dd, 1H),
5 7.45 - 7.98 (m, 3H, phenyl),
10.39 (brs, 1H),
11.70 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 131

Production of 5-[N-(2-carboxy-4-fluorophenyl)carbamoyl-
10 methyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to Example 14 but
using 5-[N-(4-fluoro-2-methoxycarbonylphenyl)-carbamoyl-
methyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one produced
in Example 130 as the starting compound, the above target
15 compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ ppm:

1.94 (s, 3H),
1.95 (s, 3H),
3.01 (dd, 1H, $J_{\text{gem}} = 16.83 \text{ Hz}$, $J = 8.90 \text{ Hz}$),
20 3.20 (dd, 1H, $J = 3.96 \text{ Hz}$),
4.32 (dd, 1H),
7.44 - 8.34 (m, 3H, phenyl),
10.91 (brs, 1H),
11.60 (brs, 1H).

25

EXAMPLE 132

Production of 5-[N-(3-fluoro-2-methoxycarbonylphenyl)-
carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to Example 9 but
substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with methyl 2-amino-6-
fluorobenzoate, the above target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.94 (s, 3H),

1.95 (s, 3H),

2.86 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 16.82 Hz, J = 9.24 Hz),

3.14 (dd, 1H, J = 3.63 Hz),

3.79 (s, 3H),

4.28 (dd, 1H),

7.08 - 7.57 (m, 3H, phenyl),

10.21 (brs, 1H),

11.68 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 133

Production of 5-[N-(2-carboxy-3-fluorophenyl)carbamoyl-
methyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to Example 14 but
using 5-[N-(3-fluoro-2-methoxycarbonylphenyl)carbamoyl-
methyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one produced
in Example 132 as the starting compound, the above target
compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.94 (2s, 6H),

2.88 (dd, 1H, $J_{\text{gem}} = 16.50$ Hz, $J = 9.57$ Hz),
3.17 (dd, 1H, $J = 3.63$ Hz),
4.29 (dd, 1H),
7.04 - 7.59 (m, 3H, phenyl),
10.26 (brs, 1H),
11.75 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 134

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(2-methoxy-carbonyl-5-methyl-phenyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with methyl 2-amino-4-methylbenzoate, the above target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ ppm:

1.93 (s, 3H),
1.95 (s, 3H),
2.35 (s, 3H),
3.01 (dd, 1H, $J_{\text{gem}} = 16.50$ Hz, $J = 8.91$ Hz),
3.20 (dd, 1H, $J = 3.96$ Hz),
3.84 (s, 3H),
4.31 (dd, 1H),
7.02 - 8.04 (m, 3H, phenyl).

EXAMPLE 135

Production of 5-[N-(2-carboxy-5-methylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to Example 14 but using 5-[N-(2-methoxycarbonyl-5-methylphenyl)carbamoyl-

methyl]thiazolidin-4-one produced in Example 134 as the starting compound, the above target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.94 (s, 3H),
5 1.95 (s, 3H),
2.35 (s, 3H),
3.05 (dd, J_{gem} = 16.50 Hz, J = 8.58 Hz),
3.20 (m, 1H),
4.32 (dd, 1H, J = 3.96 Hz),
10 6.97 - 8.28 (m, 3H, phenyl),
11.18 (brs, 1H),
11.73 (brs, 1H),
13.42 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 136

15 Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(3-methoxy-carbonyl-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with methyl 3-amino-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoate, the above target compound was
20 obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.94 (s, 3H),
1.95 (s, 3H),
25 2.96 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 16.82 Hz, J = 8.91 Hz),
3.19 (dd, 1H, J = 3.96 Hz),

3.91 (s, 3H),
4.35 (dd, 1H),
7.87 (brs, 1H),
8.26 (brs, 1H),
8.42 (brs, 1H),
10.71 (brs, 1H),
11.72 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 137

Production of 5-[N-[3-carboxy-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-
carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to Example 14 but
using 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-[3-methoxy-carbonyl-5-
(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one
produced in Example 136 as the starting compound, the above
target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.94 (s, 3H),
1.95 (s, 3H),
2.96 (dd, 1H, J_{gem} = 16.49 Hz, J = 8.91 Hz),
3.20 (dd, 1H, J = 3.96 Hz),
4.35 (dd, 1H),
7.85 (brs, 1H),
8.26 (brs, 1H),
8.37 (brs, 1H),
10.68 (brs, 1H),
11.76 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 138

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with 4-(trifluoromethyl)aniline, the above target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.93 (s, 3H),

1.95 (s, 3H),

2.93 (dd, 1H, Jgem = 16.50 Hz, J = 9.24 Hz),

3.20 (dd, 1H, J = 3.96 Hz),

4.35 (dd, 1H),

7.66 - 7.79 (m, 4H, phenyl),

10.49 (brs, 1H),

11.71 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 139

Production of 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(4-methoxy-2-methoxycarbonyl-phenyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to Example 9 but substituting the ethyl 4-aminobenzoate with methyl 2-amino-5-methoxybenzoate, the above target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.93 (s, 3H),

1.94 (s, 3H),

2.91 (dd, 1H, Jgem = 16.50 Hz, J = 9.24 Hz),

3.16 (dd, 1H, J = 16.50 Hz, J = 3.63 Hz),

3.78 (s, 3H),
3.83 (s, 3H),
4.30 (dd, 1H, J = 9.24 Hz, J = 3.63 Hz),
7.17 - 7.84 (m, 3H, phenyl),
10.24 (brs, 1H),
11.70 (brs, 1H).

EXAMPLE 140

Production of 5-[N-(2-carboxy-4-methoxyphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one:

By following the similar procedure to Example 14 but using 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(4-methoxy-2-carboxylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one produced in Example 139 as the starting compound, the above target compound was obtained.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm:

1.93 (s, 3H),
1.94 (s, 3H),
2.96 (dd, 1H, J = 16.50 Hz, J = 9.24 Hz),
3.17 (dd, 1H, J = 16.50 Hz, J = 3.63 Hz),
3.77 (s, 3H),
4.31 (dd, 1H, J = 9.24 Hz, J = 3.63 Hz),
7.17 - 8.21 (m, 3H, phenyl),
10.76 (brs, 1H),
11.72 (brs, 1H),
13.60 (brs, 1H).

PHARMACOLOGICAL TEST

The effects of the compounds of the present invention represented by the general formula (1) for inhibiting Maillard reaction were proved by the following screening system.

Lysozyme and fructose were dissolved in a buffer solution of 0.2 M sodium phosphate (pH 7.4) to respectively give concentrations of 10 mg/ml and 100 mM. After incubating at 37°C for 3 days, a definite amount of the mixture was taken out and electrophoresed with the use of SDS-PAGE. After the completion of the electrophoresis, the gel was stained with 0.2 % Coomassie Brilliant Blue R-250 and the amount of the dimer thus formed was determined.

Each of the test compounds was added before the initiation of the incubation and the effect of suppressing the formation of the dimer was examined at various concentrations, whereby the IC_{50} value was obtained. As a positive control, aminoguanidine, which is a known glycation inhibitor, was employed and the inhibition ratio of the test compound to aminoguanidine (IC_{50} of aminoguanidine/ IC_{50} of test compound) was calculated.

The test compounds are as follows.

1. 5-(4-Benzyloxybenzyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one
2. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-methylimidazolidin-4-one
3. 5-Benzyl-2-isopropylidenehydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one

4. 5-(4-Hydroxybenzyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazono-imidazolidin-4-one
5. 5-[4-(2,6-Dichlorobenzyloxy)benzyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one
6. 5-[4-(4-Chlorobenzyloxy)benzyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one
- 5 7. 5-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazono-imidazolidin-4-one
8. 5-(4-Hydroxybenzyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazono-3-(4-methoxybenzyl)imidazolidin-4-one
9. 3-Benzyl-5-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazono-imidazolidin-4-one
- 10 10. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-(4-phenylthiobenzyl)-imidazolidin-4-one
11. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-(4-methylthiobenzyl)-thiazolidin-4-one
12. 5-(4-Benzyloxybenzyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazono-thiazolidin-4-one
13. 5-Carboxymethyl-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
- 15 14. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-(N-propylcarbamoylmethyl)-thiazolidin-4-one
15. 5-[N-(4-ethoxycarbonylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
16. 5-[N-(4-carboxyphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
- 20 17. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(2-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-quinolin-3-yl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one
18. 5-(N-cyclohexylcarbamoylmethyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
19. 5-(N-ethoxycarbonylmethylcarbamoylmethyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
- 25 20. 5-Carboxymethyl-3-ethoxycarbonylmethyl-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one

21. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-3-phenylthiazolidin-4-one
22. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazino-4-phenylthiazole
23. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazino-4-methylthiazole
24. 4-(4-Chlorophenyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazinothiazole
- 5 25. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazino-4-(4-phenylthiophenyl)-thiazole
26. 4-(3,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazinothiazole
27. 4-[4-(4-Chlorobenzyloxy)phenyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazinothiazole
28. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazino-4,5,6,7-tetrahydrobenzothiazole
- 10 29. 9-Benzyloxymethyl-1,4,5,7-tetraazabicyclo[4.3.0]nonan-5-ene-3,8-dione
30. 5-(N-Benzylcarbamoylmethyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
31. 5-(N-isopropylcarbamoylmethyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
- 15 32. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-(N-phenylcarbamoylmethyl)-thiazolidin-4-one
33. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-(4-nitrobenzyl)-imidazolidin-4-one
34. 5-[4-(4-Chlorophenylthio)benzyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidine-4-one
- 20 35. 5-[4-(Cyclohexylmethyloxy)benzyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one
36. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[4-(2-thienylmethoxy)benzyl]imidazolidin-4-one
37. 5-(4-Benzylbenzyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one
- 25 38. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[4-(2-phenylethoxy)benzyl]imidazolidin-4-one

39. 5-[4-(4-Chlorobenzoylamino)benzyl]-2-isopropylidene-hydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one
40. 5-(3-Indolylmethyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazono-imidazolidin-4-one
41. 5-(5-Hydroxy-3-indolylmethyl)-2-isopropylidene-hydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one
- 5 42. 5-(3,4-Dihydroxybenzyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazono-imidazolidin-4-one
43. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-methoxycarbonylmethyl-imidazolidin-4-one
44. 5-Benzyloxycarbonylmethyl-2-isopropylidenehydrazono-imidazolidin-4-one
- 10 45. 5-Carboxymethyl-2-isopropylidenehydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one
46. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-(N-phenylcarbamoylemethyl)-imidazolidin-4-one
47. 5-(N-carboxymethylcarbamoylemethyl)-2-isopropylidene-hydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
- 15 48. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[4-(3-pyridylmethoxy)-benzyl]thiazolidin-4-one
49. 5-[N-(3,4-difluorophenyl)carbamoylemethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
50. 5-[N-(4-benzyloxyphenyl)carbamoylemethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
51. 5-[N-(4-chlorophenyl)carbamoylemethyl]-2-isopropylidene-hydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
- 20 52. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(4-methoxyphenyl)-carbamoylemethyl]thiazolidin-4-one
53. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(4-methylphenyl)-carbamoylemethyl]thiazolidin-4-one
54. 5-[N-(2-carboxy-4-methylphenyl)carbamoylemethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
- 25 55. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(4-methylthiophenyl)-carbamoylemethyl]thiazolidin-4-one

56. 5-[N-(4-bromophenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
57. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(3,4,5-trichlorophenyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one
58. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one
- 5 59. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(1-naphthyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one
60. 5-[N-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
61. 3-Ethoxycarbonylmethyl-5-(N-phenylcarbamoylmethyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
- 10 62. 5-(4-Benzoyloxycarbonylaminobutyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one
63. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-(4-methoxycarbonylamino-butyl)imidazolidin-4-one
64. 5-(N-cyclopropylcarbamoylmethyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one
- 15 65. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-(N-methyl-N-phenylcarbamoylmethyl)thiazolidin-4-one
66. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(3-pyridylmethyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one
67. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-(2-methylpropyl)imidazolidin-4-one
68. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(3-imidazol-1-yl)propylcarbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one
- 20 69. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-(N-morpholinocarbamoylmethyl)thiazolidin-4-one
70. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(2-thienylmethyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one
71. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(4-morpholinophenyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one
- 25 72. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(1-phenylethyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one

73. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(1-phenylethyl)-
carbamoylmethyl]imidazolidin-4-one
74. 5-(4-Benzyloxybenzyl)-2-hydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one
hydrochloride
75. 5-(4-Benzyloxybenzyl)-2-(4-bromobenzenesulfonyl-
hydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one
- 5 76. 2-(4-Acetoamidobenzenesulfonylhydrazono)-5-(4-benzyloxy-
benzyl)imidazolidin-4-one
77. 2-Cyclopentylidenehydrazono-5-(4-benzyloxybenzyl)-
imidazolidin-4-one
78. 5-(4-Imidazolylmethyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazono-
imidazolidin-4-one
- 10 79. 5-Isopropyl-2-isopropylidenehydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one
80. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[2-(N-phenylcarbamoyl)-
ethyl]imidazolidin-4-one
81. 2-Hydrazono-5-(N-phenylcarbamoylmethyl)thiazolidin-4-
one
82. 2-Dicyclopropylmethylenehydrazono-5-(N-phenylcarbamoyl-
methyl)thiazolidin-4-one
- 15 83. 2-Cyclohexylmethylenehydrazono-5-(N-phenylcarbamoyl-
methyl)thiazolidin-4-one
84. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(2-methyl-5-methoxy-
carbonylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one
85. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(2-methoxycarbonyl-4-
methylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one
- 20 86. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazino-4-trifluoromethylthiazole
87. 4-Ethoxycarbonylmethyl-2-isopropylidenehydrazino-
thiazole
88. 4-Carboxymethyl-2-isopropylidenehydrazinothiazole
89. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazino-4-(3-pyridyl)thiazole
- 25 90. 5-[N-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-
isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one

91. 5-[N-(5-carboxy-2-methylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
92. 5-[N-(2-carboxyphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
93. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(2-methoxycarbonylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one
- 5 94. 4-[N-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazinothiazole
95. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazino-4-(2-thiazolyl)thiazole
96. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(2-methoxycarbonyl-4-methylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]imidazolidin-4-one
97. 5-[N-(1-ethoxycarbonyl-3-methylbutyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
- 10 98. 4-(4-Carboxyphenyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazinothiazole
99. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazino-4-(3-thienyl)thiazole
100. 5-{N-[1-ethoxycarbonyl-2-(4-benzyloxyphenyl)ethyl]carbamoylmethyl}-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
- 15 101. 5-{N-[1-carboxy-2-(4-benzyloxyphenyl)ethyl]carbamoylmethyl}-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
102. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-{N-[1-methoxycarbonyl-2-(3-indolyl)ethyl]carbamoylmethyl}thiazolidin-4-one
103. 5-[N-(1-carboxy-3-methylbutyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
- 20 104. 5-{N-[1-carboxy-2-(3-indolyl)ethyl]carbamoylmethyl}-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
105. 5-[N-(3-ethoxycarbonylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
106. 5-[N-(3-carboxyphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
107. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(2-methoxycarbonyl-methylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one
- 25 108. 5-[N-(2-carboxymethylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one

109. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5(R)-(N-phenylcarbamoylmethyl)thiazolidin-4-one
110. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5(S)-(N-phenylcarbamoylmethyl)thiazolidin-4-one
111. 5-[N-(2-carboxy-4-chlorophenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
- 5 112. 5-[N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
113. 5-[N-(5-carboxy-2-methoxyphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
114. 5-[N-(2-carboxy-4,5-dimethoxyphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
- 10 115. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one
116. 2-Isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(4-methoxy-2-methylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one
117. 5-[N-(2-carboxy-4-fluorophenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
118. 5-[N-(3-fluoro-2-methoxycarbonylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
- 15 119. 5-[N-(2-carboxy-3-fluorophenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one
120. 5-[N-(2-carboxy-5-methylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one

The results are given in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1

	<u>Test compound</u>	<u>IC₅₀ of aminoguanidine/IC₅₀ of test compound</u>
	1	3.6
	2	2.8
5	3	1.6
	4	4.8
	5	8.0
	6	8.3
	7	1.1
10	8	1.8
	9	1.3
	10	5.4
	11	1.2
	12	1.1
15	13	2.5
	14	3.1
	15	1.2
	16	1.9
	17	3.5
20	18	1.5
	19	4.8
	20	3.0
	21	0.8
	22	3.1
25	23	3.0
	24	2.8

TABLE 1 (cont'd)

	<u>Test compound</u>	<u>IC₅₀ of aminoguanidine/IC₅₀ of test compound</u>
	25	11.4
	26	4.4
5	27	1.8
	28	4.4
	29	0.6
	30	3.5
	31	2.5
10	32	5.5
	33	2.4
	34	0.6
	35	0.8
	36	3.5
15	37	1.7
	38	4.2
	39	1.7
	40	2.6
	41	4.5
20	42	78.9
	43	5.4
	44	5.2
	45	4.8
	46	5.7
25	47	0.3
	48	11.0

TABLE 1 (cont'd)

	<u>Test compound</u>	<u>IC₅₀ of aminoguanidine/IC₅₀ of test compound</u>
	49	7.4
	50	0.3
5	51	5.3
	52	10.2
	53	0.8
	54	9.2
	55	0.8
10	56	1.2
	57	1.3
	58	1.8
	59	0.6
	60	1.1
15	61	0.91
	62	5.7
	63	5.3
	64	4.5
	65	6.8
20	66	4.6
	67	2.6
	68	3.5
	69	5.0
	70	3.6
25	71	5.8
	72	7.0

TABLE 1 (cont'd)

	<u>Test compound</u>	<u>IC₅₀ of aminoguanidine/IC₅₀ of test compound</u>
	73	1.3
	74	0.6
5	75	1.5
	76	1.4
	77	2.2
	78	4.0
	79	1.5
10	80	3.1
	81	0.8
	82	2.3
	83	1.8
	84	7.9
15	85	0.25
	86	3.4
	87	3.3
	88	0.94
	89	1.6
20	90	4.2
	91	3.7
	92	2.0
	93	2.6
	93	33.7
25	95	3.9
	96	2.3

TABLE 1 (cont'd)

	<u>Test compound</u>	<u>IC₅₀ of aminoquanidine/IC₅₀ of test compound</u>
	97	4.2
	98	1.1
5	99	1.5
	100	4.3
	101	1.7
	102	1.7
	103	1.0
10	104	0.7
	105	3.2
	106	2.8
	107	3.1
	108	4.5
15	109	5.8
	110	5.6
	111	8.8
	112	6.4
	113	8.5
20	114	5.4
	115	12.0
	116	7.3
	117	7.0
	118	6.1
25	119	10.5
	120	5.3

PREPARATION EXAMPLE 1

The following ingredients were mixed and tabletted in a conventional manner to thereby give 100 tablets each containing 50 mg of the active ingredient:

5	5-(4-Benzoyloxybenzyl)-2-isopropylidene-hydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one	5 g
	Sodium lauryl sulfate	0.2 g
	Magnesium stearate	0.2 g
	Crystalline cellulose	4.6 g.

PREPARATION EXAMPLE 2

10	5-[4-(4-Chlorobenzyloxy)benzyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one	5 g
	Polyethylene glycol (molecular weight: 4,000)	0.3 g
	Sodium chloride	0.9 g
	Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate	0.4 g
15	Sodium metabisulfite	0.1 g
	Methyl-paraben	0.18 g
	Propyl-paraben	0.02 g
	Distilled water for injection	10.0 ml

The above parabens, sodium metabisulfite and sodium chloride were dissolved in about a half amount of the distilled water at 80°C under stirring. The solution thus obtained was cooled to 40°C. Then the active compound of the present invention, polyethylene glycol and polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate were successively added to the solution and dissolved therein. Next, the distilled water for injection was added to the obtained solution so as to adjust

to the final volume. After sterilizing by filtering through a suitable filter paper, an injection was obtained.

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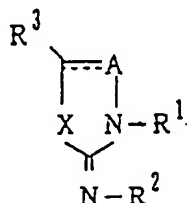
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CLAIMS

1. A compound represented by the general formula:



wherein:

R^1 represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkoxy-carbonyl-lower alkyl group, a phenyl-lower alkyl group which may have from 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group and a lower alkylthio group on the phenyl ring thereof, or a phenyl group which may have 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group and a lower alkylthio group;

R^2 represents an amino group, a phenylsulfonylamino group which may have a substituent selected from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, an amino group and a lower alkanoylamino group on the phenyl ring thereof, or $-N=R^4$ (wherein R^4 represents a lower alkylidene group, a lower alkylidene group having 1 or 2 lower cycloalkyl groups, a lower cycloalkylidene group, a diphenyl-lower alkylidene group or a phenyl-lower alkylidene group);

R^3 represents:

a hydrogen atom,

a lower alkyl group,
a lower alkenyl group,
a phenyl-lower alkoxy-lower alkyl group,
a phenyl group which may have a hydroxyl group,
5 a 5-membered or 6-membered unsaturated

heterocyclic-lower alkyl group having 1 or 2 hetero
atoms selected from a nitrogen atom and a sulfur atom
(wherein said heterocyclic ring may be condensed with
a benzene ring and a hydroxyl group may be located as
10 a substituent on either one or both of said
heterocyclic ring and the benzene ring being
condensed therewith),

$-W-(NH)_b-CO-OR^5$ (wherein W represents a lower
alkylene group, R^5 represents a hydrogen atom, a
15 lower alkyl group, or a phenyl lower alkyl group, and
b is 0 or 1),

$-Z-CO-R^a$ {wherein Z represents a lower alkylene
group, R^a represents $-Tyr(OR^{a1})-OR^{b1}$, $-Leu-OR^{b2}$,
20 $-Trp-OR^{b3}$, $-Asp(OR^{a2})-OR^{b4}$, $-Ph-Gly-OR^{b5}$ (wherein R^{a1} and
 R^{a2} each represents a hydrogen atom or a benzyl
group, and R^{b1} , R^{b2} , R^{b3} , R^{b4} and R^{b5} each represents a
hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group) or $-N(R^6)-R^7$
(wherein R^6 represents a lower alkyl group, a
carboxy-lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxycarbonyl-
25 lower alkyl group, a phenyl-lower alkyl group, a
lower cycloalkyl group, a phenyl group which may have

1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylthio group, a carboxyl group, a lower alkoxy carbonyl group, a phenyl-lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylenedioxy group, a morpholino group, a halogenated lower alkyl group, a carboxy-lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy carbonyl-lower alkyl group, a 6-hydroxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-chromanylmethyloxy group and a 6-lower alkanoyloxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-chromanylmethyloxy group, a naphthyl group, a 3,4-dihydroxycarbostyryl group, a morpholino group, or a 5-membered or 6-membered unsaturated heterocyclic-lower alkyl group having 1 or 2 hetero atoms selected from a nitrogen atom, an oxygen atom and a sulfur atom, and R⁷ represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group)), or

a group:



{wherein B represents a lower alkylene group, R⁸ represents a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, an amino group, a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a phenoxy group, a phenyl-lower alkyl group, a lower alkylthio group, a phenylthio group which may have a halogen atom, a phenyl-lower

alkylthio group, a benzoylamino group which may have
1 to 3 halogen atoms, or $-O-D-R^9$ (wherein D
represents a lower alkylene group, R^9 represents a
phenyl group which may have 1 to 3 substituents
5 selected from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a
nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy
group and a lower alkylthio group on the phenyl ring
thereof (said phenyl ring may be condensed with a
benzene ring or a cyclohexane ring), a 5-membered or
10 6-membered, saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic
group having a hetero atom selected from a nitrogen
atom, a sulfur atom and an oxygen atom (said
heterocyclic ring may be condensed with a benzene
ring and 1 to 5, in total, substituents selected from
15 a hydroxyl group and a lower alkyl group may be
located on either one or both of said heterocyclic
ring or the benzene ring being condensed with said
heterocyclic ring), a lower cycloalkyl group or a
naphthoquinone group), and n is an integer of from 1
20 to 3};

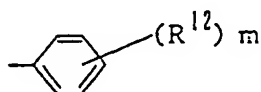
X represents $-S-$ or $-N(R^{10})-$ (wherein R^{10} represents a
hydrogen atom, or a lower alkoxycarbonyl-lower alkyl group);

— represents a single bond or a double bond;

A, when — is a single bond, represents a carbonyl
25 group, or A, when — is a double bond, represents $=C(R^{11})-$
{wherein R^{11} represents a lower alkyl group which may have 1

to 3 halogen atoms, a carboxy-lower alkyl group, a pyridyl group, a thiazolyl group, a phenylcarbamoyl-lower alkyl group which may have 1 or 2 lower alkoxy groups on the phenyl ring thereof, or a group:

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(wherein R^{12} represents a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylthio group, a carboxyl group, a phenylthio group, or a phenyl-lower alkoxy group which may have 1 to 3 halogen atoms on the phenyl ring thereof, and m is an integer of from 1 to 3)); and

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the above R^4 and R^{10} may bind to each other to form a 6- to 8-membered ring, provided that A represents a carbonyl group and R^3 does not represent a hydrogen atom in this case; with the provisos:

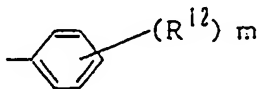
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that, when R^3 represents a hydrogen atom and A represents a carbonyl group, R^1 does not represent a hydrogen atom or a lower alkoxy-carbonyl-lower alkyl group;

that, when R^3 represents a lower alkyl group, a lower alkenyl group, or $-W-CO-OR^5$, X does not represent $-S-$; and

that when R^{11} represents a group:

25



R^2 does not represent an amino group;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

2. The compound or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as claimed in claim 1, wherein:

X represents -S-;

5 R² represents an amino group or -N=R⁴;

R³ represents:

a hydrogen atom,

a phenyl-lower alkoxy-lower alkyl group,

a phenyl group which may have a hydroxyl group,

10 -W-(NH)_b-CO-OR⁵ (wherein W represents a lower alkylene group, R⁵ represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, or a phenyl-lower alkyl group, and b is 1),

15 -Z-CO-R^a {wherein Z represents a lower alkylene group, R^a represents -Tyr(OR^{a1})-OR^{b1}, -Leu-OR^{b2}, -Trp-OR^{b3}, -Asp(OR^{a2})-OR^{b4}, -Ph-Gly-OR^{b5} (wherein R^{a1} and R^{a2} each represents a hydrogen atom or a benzyl group, and R^{b1}, R^{b2}, R^{b3}, R^{b4} and R^{b5} each represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group) or -N(R⁶)-R⁷ (wherein R⁶ represents a lower alkyl group, a carboxy-lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy-carbonyl-lower alkyl group, a phenyl-lower alkyl group, a lower cycloalkyl group, a phenyl group which may have 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylthio group, a

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carboxyl group, a lower alkoxy carbonyl group, a phenyl-lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylenedioxy group, a morpholino group, a halogenated lower alkyl group, a carboxy-lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy carbonyl-lower alkyl group, a 6-hydroxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-chromanylemethoxy group and 6-lower alkanoyloxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-chromanylemethoxy group, a naphthyl group, a 3,4-dihydroxycarbostyryl group, a morpholino group, or a 5-membered or 6-membered unsaturated heterocyclic-lower alkyl group having 1 or 2 hetero atoms selected from a nitrogen atom, an oxygen atom and a sulfur atom, and R⁷ represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group)),

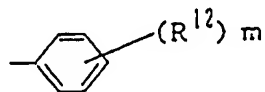
or a group:



wherein B represents a lower alkylene group, R⁸ represents a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, an amino group, a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a phenoxy group, a phenyl-lower alkyl group, a lower alkylthio group, a phenylthio group which may have a halogen atom, a phenyl-lower alkylthio group, a benzoylamino group which may have 1 to 3 halogen atoms, or -O-D-R⁹ (wherein D represents a lower alkylene group, and R⁹ represents

a phenyl group which may have 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group and a lower alkylthio group on the phenyl ring thereof (said phenyl ring may be condensed with a benzene ring or a cyclohexane ring), a 5-membered or 6-membered, saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic group having a hetero atom selected from a nitrogen atom, a sulfur atom and an oxygen atom (said heterocyclic ring may be condensed with a benzene ring and 1 to 5, in total, substituents selected from a hydroxyl group and a lower alkyl group may be located on either one or both of said heterocyclic ring or the benzene ring being condensed with said heterocyclic ring), a lower cycloalkyl group or a naphthoquinone group), and n is an integer of from 1 to 3}; and

R¹¹ represents a lower alkyl group which may have 1 to 3 halogen atoms, a pyridyl group, a thiazolyl group, a phenylcarbamoyl-lower alkyl group which may have 1 or 2 lower alkoxy groups on the phenyl ring thereof, or a group:



(wherein R¹² represents a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylthio group, a carboxyl

group, a phenylthio group, or a phenyl-lower alkoxy group which may have 1 to 3 halogen atoms on the phenyl ring thereof, and m is an integer of from 1 to 3).

5 3. The compound or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as claimed in claim 2, wherein --- represents a single bond; A represents a carbonyl group; and R^1 represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkoxy-carbonyl-lower alkyl group or a phenyl group which may have 1 to 3 substituents selected
10 from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group and a lower alkylthio group.

 4. The compound or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as claimed in claim 3, wherein R^1 represents a
15 hydrogen atom; and R^2 represents --N=R^4 .

 5. The compound or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as claimed in claim 4, wherein R^4 represents a lower alkylidene group.

 6. The compound or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as claimed in claim 4, wherein R^3 represents
20 --Z--CO--R^a .

 7. The compound or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as claimed in claim 4, wherein R^3 represents a hydrogen atom, a phenyl-lower alkoxy-lower alkyl group, a
25 phenyl group which may have a hydroxyl group, $\text{--W--(NH)}_b\text{--CO--OR}^5$ or a group:



8. The compound or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as claimed in claim 6, wherein R^a represents
 5 -Tyr(OR^{a1})-OR^{b1}, -Leu-OR^{b2}, -Trp-OR^{b3}, -Asp(OR^{a2})-OR^{b4} or
 -Ph-Gly-OR^{b5} (wherein R^{a1} and R^{a2} each represents a hydrogen atom or a benzyl group, and R^{b1}, R^{b2}, R^{b3}, R^{b4} and R^{b5} each represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group); and R⁴ represents a lower alkylidene group.

10 9. The compound or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as claimed in claim 6, wherein R^a represents
 -N(R⁶)-R⁷ (wherein R⁶ represents a lower alkyl group, a carboxy-lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy-carbonyl-lower alkyl group, a phenyl-lower alkyl group, a lower cycloalkyl group,
 15 a phenyl group which may have 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylthio group, a carboxyl group, a lower alkoxy-carbonyl group, a phenyl-lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylenedioxy group, a morpholino
 20 group, a halogenated lower alkyl group, a carboxy-lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy-carbonyl-lower alkyl group, a 6-hydroxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-chromanylmethyloxy group and a 6-lower alkanoyloxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-chromanylmethyloxy group, a naphthyl group, a 3,4-dihydroxycarbostyryl group, a
 25 morpholino group, or a 5-membered or 6-membered unsaturated heterocyclic-lower alkyl group having 1 or 2 hetero atoms

selected from a nitrogen atom, an oxygen atom and a sulfur atom, and R⁷ represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group); and R⁴ represents a lower alkylidene group.

10. The compound or the pharmaceutically acceptable
5 salt thereof as claimed in claim 9, wherein R⁶ represents a phenyl group which may have 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylthio group, a carboxyl group, a lower alkoxycarbonyl group, a phenyl-lower
10 alkoxy group, a lower alkylenedioxy group, a morpholino group, a halogenated lower alkyl group, a carboxy-lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxycarbonyl-lower alkyl group, a 6-hydroxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-chromanylmethyloxy group and a 6-lower alkanoyloxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-chromanylmethyloxy group;
15 and R⁷ represents a hydrogen atom.

11. The compound or the pharmaceutically acceptable
salt thereof as claimed in claim 9, wherein R⁶ represents a lower alkyl group, a carboxy-lower alkyl group, a lower
alkoxycarbonyl lower alkyl group, a phenyl-lower alkyl group,
20 a lower cycloalkyl group, a naphthyl group, a 3,4-dihydroxycarbostyryl group, a morpholino group, or a 5-membered or 6-membered unsaturated heterocyclic-lower alkyl group having 1 or 2 hetero atoms selected from a nitrogen
atom, an oxygen atom and a sulfur atom.

25 12. The compound or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as claimed in claim 10, wherein R⁶ represents a

phenyl group which may have 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group and a carboxyl group.

13. The compound or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as claimed in claim 2, wherein \equiv represents a double bond; A represents $=C(R^1)$; R^1 represents a hydrogen atom; R^2 represents $-N=R^4$; and R^3 represents a hydrogen atom.

14. The compound or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as claimed in claim 13, wherein R^4 represents a lower alkylidene group.

15. The compound or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as claimed in claim 1, wherein X represents $-N(R^{10})-$; \equiv represents a single bond; and A represents a carbonyl group.

16. The compound or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as claimed in claim 15, wherein R^1 represents a hydrogen atom; R^2 represents $-N=R^4$; R^{10} represents a hydrogen atom; and R^3 represents $-Z-CO-R^a$ or a group:

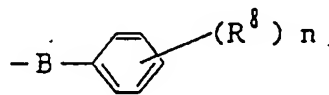


17. The compound or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as claimed in claim 15, wherein R^1 represents a hydrogen atom; R^2 represents $-N=R^4$; R^{10} represents a hydrogen atom; and R^3 represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkenyl group, a phenyl-lower alkoxy-lower alkyl group, a phenyl group which may have a hydroxyl group, a 5-membered or 6-membered unsaturated heterocyclic-lower alkyl

group (said heterocyclic ring may be condensed with a benzene ring and a hydroxyl group may be located as a substituent on either one or both of said heterocyclic ring and the benzene ring being condensed therewith), or $-W-(NH)_b-CO-OR^5$.

5 18. The compound or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as claimed in Claim 1, wherein --- represents a single bond; A represents a carbonyl group; R^1 represents a hydrogen atom; R^2 represents $-N=R^4$; and R^{10} represents a hydrogen atom.

10 19. The compound or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as claimed in claim 18, wherein R^3 represents $-Z-CO-R^a$ or a group:



15 and R^4 represents a lower alkylidene group.

20 20. The compound or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as claimed in claim 18, wherein R^3 represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkenyl group, a phenyl-lower alkoxy-lower alkyl group, a phenyl group which may have a hydroxyl group, a 5-membered or 6-membered unsaturated heterocyclic-lower alkyl group (said heterocyclic ring may be condensed with a benzene ring and a hydroxyl group may be located as a substituent on either one or both of said heterocyclic ring and the benzene ring being condensed therewith) or $-W-(NH)_b-CO-OR^5$.

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21. The compound or the pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as claimed in claim 1, wherein --- represents a single bond; A represents a carbonyl group; and R³ represents -Z-CO-R^a.

5 22. A compound selected from the group consisting of:

2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-(N-phenylcarbamoylmethyl)thiazolidin-4-one,

10 5-[N-(2-carboxy-4-methylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one,

5-[N-(3,4-difluorophenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one,

5-[N-(2-carboxy-4-chlorophenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one,

15 5-[N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one,

5-[N-(4-fluorophenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidene-hydrazonothiazolidin-4-one,

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

20 23. A compound selected from the group consisting of:

2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-(N-phenylcarbamoylmethyl)thiazolidin-4-one,

5-[N-(2-carboxy-4-methylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one,

25 and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

24. A compound selected from the group consisting of:

2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-(N-phenylcarbamoyl-
methyl)thiazolidin-4-one,

5 5-[N-(2-carboxy-4-methylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-
isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one,

2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[4-(3-pyridylmethoxy)-
benzyl]thiazolidin-4-one,

5-[N-(3,4-difluorophenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-
isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one,

10 5-[N-(4-chlorophenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-
isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one,

2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(4-methoxyphenyl)-
carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one,

15 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-(N-methyl-N-phenyl-
carbamoylmethyl)thiazolidin-4-one,

2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(4-morpholinophenyl)-
carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one,

2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(1-phenylethyl)-
carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one,

20 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(2-methyl-5-methoxy-
carbonylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one,
and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

25. A compound selected from the group consisting of:

25 5-[4-(2,6-dichlorobenzyloxy)benzyl]-2-isopropylidene-
hydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one,

5-[4-(4-chlorobenzyloxy)benzyl]-2-isopropylidene-
hydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one,

2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-(4-phenylthio-benzyl)-
imidazolidin-4-one,

5 5-(3,4-dihydroxybenzyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazono-
imidazolidin-4-one,

5-(4-benzyloxycarbonylaminobutyl)-2-isopropylidene-
hydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one,

10 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-(4-methoxycarbonyl-
aminobutyl)imidazolidin-4-one,

5-benzyloxycarbonylmethyl-2-isopropylidenehydrazono-
imidazolidin-4-one,

2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-methoxycarbonylmethyl-
imidazolidin-4-one,

15 2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-(N-phenylcarbamoyl-
methyl)imidazolidin-4-one, and
pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

26. A compound selected from the group consisting of:

20 5-[4-(2,6-dichlorobenzyloxy)benzyl]-2-isopropylidene-
hydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one,

5-[4-(4-chlorobenzyloxy)benzyl]-2-isopropylidene-
hydrazonoimidazolidin-4-one,

2-isopropylidenehydrazino-4-(4-phenyl-thiophenyl)-
thiazole,

25 5-[N-(2-carboxy-4-methylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-
isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one,

2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[4-(3-pyridylmethoxy)-
benzyl]thiazolidin-4-one,

5-(3,4-dihydroxybenzyl)-2-isopropylidenehydrazono-
imidazolidin-4-one,

5-[N-(3,4-difluorophenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-
isopropylidenehydrazonothiazolidin-4-one,

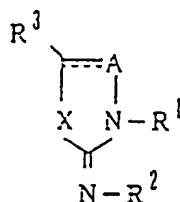
2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(4-methoxyphenyl)-
carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one,

2-isopropylidenehydrazono-5-[N-(2-methyl-5-methoxy-
carbonylphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]thiazolidin-4-one,

4-[N-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)carbamoylmethyl]-2-
isopropylidenehydrazinethiazole,

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

27. A method for treating diseases caused by a
Meillard reaction in living body which comprises
administering at least one compound selected from those
represented by the general formula:



wherein:

R^1 represents a hydrogen atom, a lower
alkoxycarbonyl-lower alkyl group, a phenyl-lower alkyl group
which may have from 1 to 3 substituents selected from a
halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a lower alkyl

group, a lower alkoxy group and a lower alkylthio group on the phenyl ring thereof, or a phenyl group which may have 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group and a lower alkylthio group;

R^2 represents an amino group, a phenylsulfonylamino group which may have a substituent selected from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, an amino group and a lower alkanoylamino group on the phenyl ring thereof, or $-N=R^4$ (wherein R^4 represents a lower alkylidene group, a lower alkylidene group having 1 or 2 lower cycloalkyl groups, a lower cycloalkylidene group, a diphenyl-lower alkylidene group or a phenyl-lower alkylidene group);

R^3 represents:

a hydrogen atom,
a lower alkyl group,
a lower alkenyl group,
a phenyl-lower alkoxy-lower alkyl group,
a phenyl group which may have a hydroxyl group,
a 5-membered or 6-membered unsaturated heterocyclic-lower alkyl group having 1 or 2 hetero atoms selected from a nitrogen atom and a sulfur atom (said heterocyclic ring may be condensed with a benzene ring and a hydroxyl group may be located as a substituent on either one or both of said

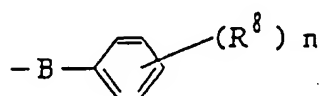
heterocyclic ring and said benzene ring being condensed therewith),

-W-(NH)_b-CO-OR⁵ (wherein W represents a lower alkylene group, R⁵ represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, or a phenyl-lower alkyl group, and b is 0 or 1),

-Z-CO-R^a {wherein Z represents a lower alkylene group, R^a represents -Tyr(OR^{a1})-OR^{b1}, -Leu-OR^{b2}, -Trp-OR^{b3}, -Asp(OR^{a2})-OR^{b4}, -Ph-Gly-OR^{b5} (wherein R^{a1} and R^{a2} each represents a hydrogen atom or a benzyl group, and R^{b1}, R^{b2}, R^{b3}, R^{b4} and R^{b5} each represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group) or -N(R⁶)-R⁷ (wherein R⁶ represents a lower alkyl group, a carboxy-lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy-carbonyl-lower alkyl group, a phenyl-lower alkyl group, a lower cycloalkyl group, a phenyl group which may have 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylthio group, a carboxyl group, a lower alkoxy-carbonyl group, a phenyl-lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylenedioxy group, a morpholino group, a halogenated lower alkyl group, a carboxy-lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy-carbonyl-lower alkyl group, a 6-hydroxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-chromanylmethoxy group and a 6-lower alkanoyloxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-

chromanylmethyloxy group, a naphthyl group, a 3,4-dihydroxycarbostyryl group, a morpholino group, or a 5-membered or 6-membered unsaturated heterocyclic-lower alkyl group having 1 or 2 hetero atoms selected from a nitrogen atom, an oxygen atom and a sulfur atom, and R⁷ represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group)}, or

a group:



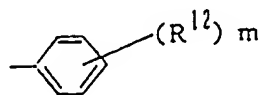
{wherein B represents a lower alkylene group, R⁸ represents a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, an amino group, a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a phenoxy group, a phenyl-lower alkyl group, a lower alkylthio group, a phenylthio group which may have a halogen atom, a phenyl-lower alkylthio group, a benzoylamino group which may have 1 to 3 halogen atoms, or -O-D-R⁹ (wherein D represents a lower alkylene group, R⁹ represents a phenyl group which may have 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group and a lower alkylthio group on the phenyl ring thereof (said phenyl ring may be condensed with a benzene ring or a cyclohexane ring), a 5-membered or 6-membered, saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic

group having a hetero atom selected from a nitrogen atom, a sulfur atom and an oxygen atom (said heterocyclic ring may be condensed with a benzene ring and 1 to 5, in total, substituents selected from a hydroxyl group and a lower alkyl group may be located on either one of both of said heterocyclic ring or the benzene ring being condensed with said heterocyclic ring), a lower cycloalkyl group or a naphthoquinone group), and n is an integer of from 1 to 3};

X represents -S- or -N(R¹⁰)- (wherein R¹⁰ represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkoxycarbonyl-lower alkyl group);

— represents a single bond or a double bond;

A, when — is a single bond, represents a carbonyl group, or A, when — is a double bond, represents =C(R¹¹)- {wherein R¹¹ represents a lower alkyl group which may have 1 to 3 halogen atoms, a lower alkoxycarbonyl-lower alkyl group, a carboxy-lower alkyl group, a pyridyl group, a thienyl group, a thiazolyl group, a phenylcarbamoyl-lower alkyl group which may have 1 or 2 lower alkoxy groups on the phenyl ring thereof, or a group:



(wherein R¹² represents a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylthio group, a carboxyl

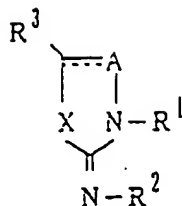
group, a phenylthio group, or a phenyl-lower alkoxy group which may have 1 to 3 halogen atoms on the phenyl ring thereof, and m is an integer of from 1 to 3)); and

5 the above R^4 and R^{10} may bind to each other to form a 6- to 8-membered ring (with the proviso that A represents a carbonyl group in this case), and R^3 and R^{11} may bind to each other to form a 5- to 8-membered ring, with the proviso that, when R^3 represents a hydrogen atom and
10 A represents a carbonyl group, R^1 does not represent a hydrogen atom or a lower alkoxy carbonyl-lower alkyl group; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

28. The method as claimed in claim 27, wherein said disease caused by a Meillard reaction in living body is
15 diabetic complications, atherosclerosis or senile cataract.

29. The method as claimed in claim 27, wherein --- represents a single bond; A represents a carbonyl group; and R^1 represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkoxy carbonyl-lower alkyl group or a phenyl group which may have 1 to 3
20 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group and a lower alkylthio group.

30. A method for treating diseases caused by a Meillard reaction in living body which comprises
25 administering a compound selected from those represented by the general formula:



wherein:

R^1 represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkoxycarbonyl-lower alkyl group, a phenyl-lower alkyl group which may have from 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group and a lower alkoxy group on the phenyl ring thereof, or a phenyl group which may have 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group and a lower alkoxy group;

R^2 represents $-N=R^4$ (wherein R^4 represents a lower alkylidene group, a diphenylmethylen group or a phenyl-lower alkylidene group);

R^3 represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, $-CH_2-CO-OR^5$ (wherein R^5 represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group), a phenyl group which may have a hydroxyl group, a 5-membered or 6-membered unsaturated heterocyclic-lower alkyl group having a hetero atom selected from a nitrogen atom and a sulfur atom, $-CH_2-CO-NHR^6$ (wherein R^6 represents a lower alkyl group, a carboxy-lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxycarbonyl-lower alkyl group, a phenyl-lower alkyl group, a lower cycloalkyl group, a phenyl group which may have 1 or 2 substituents selected from a carboxyl group and a lower

alkoxycarbonyl group, or a 3,4-dihydrocarbostyryl group), a phenyl-lower alkoxy-lower alkyl group or a group:



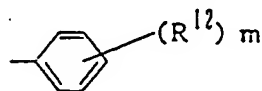
{wherein B represents a lower alkylene group, R^8 represents a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, an amino group, a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a phenoxy group, a phenyl-lower alkyl group, a lower alkylthio group, a phenylthio group, a phenyl-lower alkylthio group, a benzoylamino group which may have 1 to 3 halogen atoms, a phenyl-lower alkoxy group which may have 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group and a lower alkoxy group on the phenyl ring thereof (the phenyl ring of said phenyl-lower alkoxy group may be condensed with a benzene ring or a cyclohexane ring), a 5-membered or 6-membered, saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic-lower alkoxy group having a hetero atom selected from a nitrogen atom, a sulfur atom and an oxygen atom (said heterocyclic ring may be condensed with a benzene ring and 1 to 5 substituents selected from a hydroxyl group and a lower alkyl group may be located on said heterocyclic ring and the benzene ring being condensed with the heterocyclic ring), or $-O-D-R^9$ (wherein D represents a lower alkylene group, R^9 represents a lower cycloalkyl group or a

naphthoquinone group), and n is an integer of from 1 to 3};

X represents -S- or -N(R¹⁰)- (wherein R¹⁰ represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkoxy-carbonyl-lower alkyl group);

5 --- represents a single bond or a double bond;

A, when --- is a single bond, represents a carbonyl group, or A, when --- is a double bond, represents =C(R¹¹)- {wherein R¹¹ represents a lower alkyl group or a group:



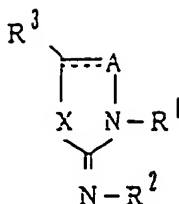
(wherein R¹² represents a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a hydroxyl group, a phenylthio group or a phenyl-lower alkoxy group which may have 1 to 3 halogen atoms on the phenyl ring

15 thereof, and m is an integer of from 1 to 3)); and

the above R⁴ and R¹⁰ may bind to each other to form a 6- to 8-membered ring (with the proviso that A represents a carbonyl group in this case), and R³ and R¹¹ may bind to each other to form a 5- to 8-membered ring,

20 with the proviso that, when R³ represents a hydrogen atom and A represents a carbonyl group, R¹ does not represent a hydrogen atom or a lower alkoxy-carbonyl-lower alkyl group; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

25 31. A process for producing a compound represented by the general formula:



wherein:

R^1 represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkoxy-carbonyl-lower alkyl group, a phenyl-lower alkyl group which may have from 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group and a lower alkylthio group on the phenyl ring thereof, or a phenyl group which may have 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group and a lower alkylthio group;

R^2 represents an amino group, a phenylsulfonylamino group which may have a substituent selected from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, an amino group and a lower alkanoylamino group on the phenyl ring thereof, or $-N=R^4$ (wherein R^4 represents a lower alkylidene group, a lower alkylidene group having 1 or 2 lower cycloalkyl groups, a lower cycloalkylidene group, a diphenyl-lower alkylidene group or a phenyl-lower alkylidene group);

R^3 represents:

a hydrogen atom,
a lower alkyl group,
a lower alkenyl group,

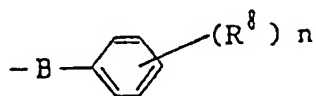
a phenyl-lower alkoxy-lower alkyl group,
a phenyl group which may have a hydroxyl group,
a 5-membered or 6-membered unsaturated
heterocyclic-lower alkyl group having 1 or 2 hetero
atoms selected from a nitrogen atom and a sulfur atom
(wherein said heterocyclic ring may be condensed with
a benzene ring and a hydroxyl group may be located as
a substituent on either one or both of said
heterocyclic ring and the benzene ring being
condensed therewith),

$-W-(NH)_b-CO-OR^5$ (wherein W represents a lower
alkylene group, R^5 represents a hydrogen atom, a
lower alkyl group, or a phenyl lower alkyl group, and
b is 0 or 1),

$-Z-CO-R^a$ (wherein Z represents a lower alkylene
group, R^a represents $-Tyr(OR^{a1})-OR^{b1}$, $-Leu-OR^{b2}$,
 $-Trp-OR^{b3}$, $-Asp(OR^{a2})-OR^{b4}$, $-Ph-Gly-OR^{b5}$ (wherein R^{a1} and
 R^{a2} each represents a hydrogen atom or a benzyl
group, and R^{b1} , R^{b2} , R^{b3} , R^{b4} and R^{b5} each represents a
hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group) or $-N(R^6)-R^7$
(wherein R^6 represents a lower alkyl group, a
carboxy-lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxycarbonyl-
lower alkyl group, a phenyl-lower alkyl group, a
lower cycloalkyl group, a phenyl group which may have
1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a
hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a

lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylthio group, a
 carboxyl group, a lower alkoxy carbonyl group, a
 phenyl-lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylenedioxy
 group, a morpholino group, a halogenated lower alkyl
 group, a carboxy-lower alkyl group, a lower
 alkoxy carbonyl-lower alkyl group, a 6-hydroxy-
 2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-chromanylemethoxy group and a
 6-lower alkanoyloxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-
 chromanylemethoxy group, a naphthyl group, a 3,4-
 dihydroxycarbostyryl group, a morpholino group, or a
 5-membered or 6-membered unsaturated heterocyclic-
 lower alkyl group having 1 or 2 hetero atoms selected
 from a nitrogen atom, an oxygen atom and a sulfur
 atom, and R' represents a hydrogen atom or a lower
 alkyl group)), or

a group:



{wherein B represents a lower alkylene group, R⁸
 represents a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, an amino
 group, a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a lower
 alkoxy group, a phenoxy group, a phenyl-lower alkyl
 group, a lower alkylthio group, a phenylthio group
 which may have a halogen atom, a phenyl-lower
 alkylthio group, a benzoylamino group which may have
 1 to 3 halogen atoms, or -O-D-R⁹ (wherein D

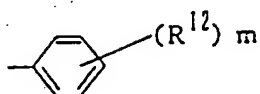
represents a lower alkylene group, R^9 represents a phenyl group which may have 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group and a lower alkylthio group on the phenyl ring thereof (said phenyl ring may be condensed with a benzene ring or a cyclohexane ring), a 5-membered or 6-membered, saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic group having a hetero atom selected from a nitrogen atom, a sulfur atom and an oxygen atom (said heterocyclic ring may be condensed with a benzene ring and 1 to 5, in total, substituents selected from a hydroxyl group and a lower alkyl group may be located on either one or both of said heterocyclic ring or the benzene ring being condensed with said heterocyclic ring), a lower cycloalkyl group or a naphthoquinone group), and n is an integer of from 1 to 3};

X represents $-S-$ or $-N(R^{10})-$ (wherein R^{10} represents a hydrogen atom, or a lower alkoxy-carbonyl-lower alkyl group);

--- represents a single bond or a double bond;

A , when --- is a single bond, represents a carbonyl group, or A , when --- is a double bond, represents $=C(R^{11})-$ (wherein R^{11} represents a lower alkyl group which may have 1 to 3 halogen atoms, a carboxy-lower alkyl group, a pyridyl group, a thiazolyl group, a phenylcarbonyl-lower alkyl group

which may have 1 or 2 lower alkoxy groups on the phenyl ring thereof, or a group:



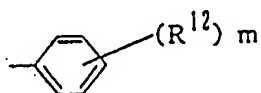
(wherein R^{12} represents a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylthio group, a carboxyl group, a phenylthio group, or a phenyl-lower alkoxy group which may have 1 to 3 halogen atoms on the phenyl ring thereof, and m is an integer of from 1 to 3)); and

the above R^4 and R^{10} may bind to each other to form a 6- to 8-membered ring, provided that A represents a carbonyl group and R^3 does not represent a hydrogen atom in this case; with the provisos:

that, when R^3 represents a hydrogen atom and A represents a carbonyl group, R^1 does not represent a hydrogen atom or a lower alkoxycarbonyl-lower alkyl group;

that, when R^3 represents a lower alkyl group, a lower alkenyl group, or $-W-CO-OR^5$, X does not represent $-S-$; and

that when R^{11} represents a group:

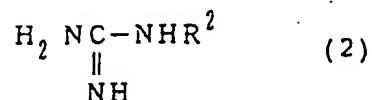


R^2 does not represent an amino group,

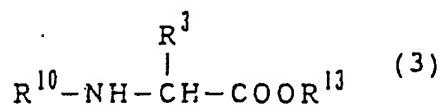
which comprises:

(i) reacting a compound represented by the following general formula (2) or an acid addition salt thereof with a compound represented by the following general formula (3) or an acid addition salt thereof:

5



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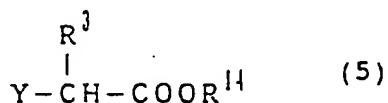
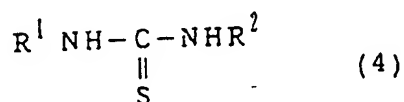


wherein, R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^{10} have the same meaning as described above, and R^{13} represents an ester residue;

15

(ii) reacting a compound represented by the following general formula (4) with a compound represented by the following general formula (5):

20

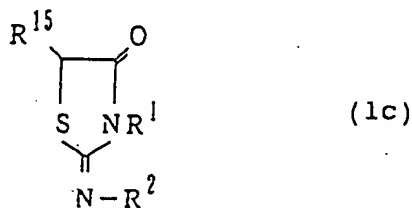


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wherein R^1 , R^2 and R^3 have the same meaning as described above, R^{14} represents a usual ester

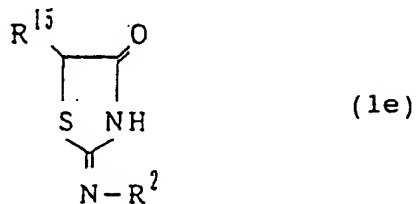
residue, and Y represents a halogen atom or a lower alkanesulfonyl group;

(iii) reacting a compound represented by the following general formula (6) with a compound represented by the following general formula (1c):



wherein R^1 , R^2 and R^a have the same meaning as described above, R^{15} represents $-Z-COOH$, and R^{16} represents $-Z-CO-R^a$ wherein Z has the same meaning as described above;

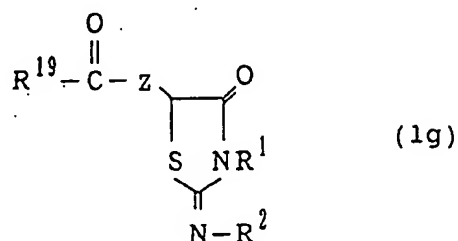
(iv) reacting a compound represented by the following general formula (1e) with a compound represented by the following general formula (7):





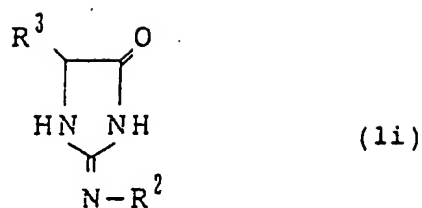
wherein R^2 and R^{15} have the same meaning as described above, and R^{18} represents a lower alkoxy carbonyl-lower alkyl group or a phenyl-lower alkyl group which may have from 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group and a lower alkylthio group on the phenyl ring thereof;

(v) hydrolyzing a compound presented by the following general formula (1g):



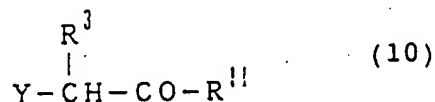
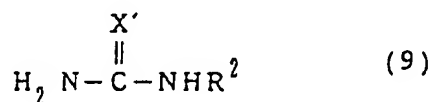
wherein R^1 , R^2 and Z have the same meaning as described above, and R^{19} represents a group having an ester residue among the ones defined by R^a ;

(vi) reacting a compound represented by the following general formula (1i) with a compound represented the following general formula (8):



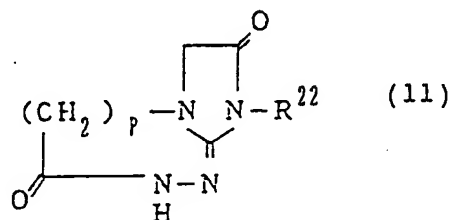
wherein R^2 and R^3 have the same meaning as described above, and R^{21} represents a lower alkoxy-carbonyl-lower alkyl group, a phenyl-lower alkyl group which may have from 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group and a lower alkoxy group on the phenyl ring thereof, or a phenyl group which may have 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group and a lower alkoxy group;

(vii) reacting a compound represented by the following general formula (9) with a compound represented by the following general formula (10):



wherein R^2 , R^3 , R^{11} and Y have the same meaning as described above, and $=X'$ represents $=S$ or $=NH$; or

(viii) reacting a compound represented by the following general formula (11) with a compound represented by the following general formula (12):



wherein R^1 and Y have the same meaning as described above, $R^{3'}$ has the same meaning as R^3 except for a hydrogen atom, R^{22} represents a lower alkoxy-carbonyl-lower alkyl group, a phenyl-lower alkyl group which may have from 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group and a lower alkoxy group on the phenyl ring thereof or a phenyl group which may have from 1 to 3 substituents selected from a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group and a lower alkoxy group, and p is an integer of from 1 to 3.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/JP 94/00260

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 5 C07D277/54 C07D233/88 A61K31/425 A61K31/415 C07D277/50
C07D233/96 C07D277/82 C07D417/12 C07D417/04 C07D487/04

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 5 C07D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO,A,92 14704 (THE ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY) 3 September 1992 see claims	1,21, 27-30
A	EP,A,0 098 204 (LABORATOIRES CHAUVIN-BLACHE) 11 January 1984 see claims	1,2, 27-30
A	EP,A,0 325 936 (ONO PHARMACEUTICAL CO.,LTD) 2 August 1989 see claims	1,27-30
P,X	EP,A,0 531 812 (OTSUKA PHARMACEUTICAL CO.,LTD) 17 March 1993 cited in the application see claims	1-30

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *&* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

27 April 1994

Date of mailing of the international search report

- 9. 05. 94

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Henry, J

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP 94/00260

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Although claims 27-30 are directed to a method of treatment of the human body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compounds.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

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Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO-A-9214704	03-09-92	US-A- 5258381 AU-A- 1556892	02-11-93 15-09-92
EP-A-0098204	11-01-84	FR-A- 2528844 CA-A- 1231342 WO-A- 8400007 JP-T- 59501111 US-A- 4656184	23-12-83 12-01-88 05-01-84 28-06-84 07-04-87
EP-A-0325936	02-08-89	JP-A- 2000765	05-01-90
EP-A-0531812	17-03-93	AU-A- 2131192 JP-A- 5201993	04-03-93 10-08-93